

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.
To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

I again address you, Mr. Cortelyou, because I am of the opinion that you are influenced by the administration to carry out a policy of exclusion. I mean by that, you have given the colored voter the marble heart.

During the last campaign you led the colored voter to believe that he would be taken care of and that he would be given such recognition that was in accord with his ability. To what extent you have carried out your promises will be seen in your record as chief of the Department of Labor. It was the policy of that department not to appoint a colored clerk. It is the policy now.

In view of your remarkable record will you again appeal to the colored voter? Let me reason with you for a few moments, Mr. Cortelyou, and if you can convince yourself that your administration has acted in any respect fair toward the colored man, say so. You are postmaster general and chairman of the National Republican Committee. Since you have been postmaster general will you point out one act that you have done in defense of the colored citizen? You had an excellent opportunity to leave from his friends in Washington, P. Green, a voter and citizen of Ohio, your native State. Mr. Green is a prominent colored Republican of the city of Cleveland and at one time a State Senator. Notwithstanding the great colored Republican vote in your State, he was dropped from the rolls of your office and a white man put in the place to which he was entitled. How do you account for this, Mr. Cortelyou? What has Ohio got now in recognition of the great Republican vote in that State? The place Mr. Green held was small enough and too small for a ward politician. But I think of it! A State Senator and a member of a great colored constituency named from a job that a ward politician would not accept! And now you say the colored voter will find consolation in the Republican party. I want to inform you now, that the colored voter is not satisfied. He is thoroughly convinced that neither the Democratic nor Republican party wants him. If I am not mistaken, the administration wants Mr. Taft to be nominated. I would like to ask you for what? Do you think the colored voter will support any of the following: Taft, Root or Cannon? Mr. Foraker can get the colored vote. Mr. Foraker is the noblest Roman of them all. The lily white movement in the South has always had the endorsement of your administration. The great number of postmasters, special agents, collectors, etc., appointed by your late chief, President McKinley, have been removed from office, Mr. Cortelyou. Was this done to satisfy the prejudiced South? If not, why haven't colored Republicans been appointed to postmastership in the South?

Your Chief Executive has appointed one colored man in the North. This appointment must, no doubt, satisfy the entire Northern vote. I am a good Republican, Mr. Cortelyou, but since this administration has been in power, I don't know where the colored voter stands. I can tell you this: The colored voter in the next election will reason with himself. He will decide whether it is best to support men or party. If it is the intention of the next convention to nominate Mr. Taft, Mr. Root or your Chief, you might as well look after harvest fields. It is a question of the colored American whether he must join the Socialist party or the Catholic Church. In the former equality of citizenship is recognized. In the Catholic Church he will get official recognition. I have nothing to say against the Catholic Church, because it is fairly disposed toward the colored citizen.

I beg leave to call your attention again to the discrimination in the several departments of the Government. Is it your intention to remedy the evil? Are you aware that the question of human rights has been substituted for practical politics? There are thousands of Republicans under your administration dismissed but will not tell you and if you want the colored vote something must be done.—The Editor.

THE FLOOD STOPPED HIM.
Bealton, Va., Sept. 1, 1906.
Attorney Thomas L. Jones of Washington arrived here last Friday night about six o'clock. It was raining quite hard at the time. He stopped at Bealton Station because it was raining too hard for him to go to his wife and children, who were summering in the country between Bealton and Foxville. About seven

en persons stopped at the station, among whom were several colored leaders.

The rain came down in torrents, which prevented the crowd at the station from leaving.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who has a Chesterfieldian walk which he said he had just purchased from Saks & Co. It was his second visit to his family and desiring to surprise his family he took the train to show his friendship for the station and made his way to Bealton, Va., where the flood paid respects to his new flannel suit and suit case that was filled with limberger cheese and two chicken sandwiches that he purchased at the Delmonico (Murray's), 1216 You street, N. W. The ladies were locked up in the station all night. The station keeper would not consent to allow it to be opened unless the ladies consented to remain locked up all night. Attorney Jones and the men went to a cow barn about two blocks from Bealton Station, where they had to remain till morning. Just after daybreak Attorney Jones struck a bee-line to the residence of his family and upon arriving at the door he knocked and the response came "Who is there? Is that you, Mr. Jones?" He was so much exhausted and full of mud that he could hardly respond. His new flannel suit that he wore and in which he intended to cut a dash at the country church near Ebenezer was spoiled. Unfortunately for Mr. Jones, he only brought one suit with him and that one he had on. Bealton is a small town that keeps only country shirts and blue jeans. High collars are not known there and patent leather shoes are strangers. Woolen socks are luxuries that are kept in stock all the year. The attorney decided to purchase a pair of blue jeans to put on till his flannel suit was washed. A dispute arose over the price, but just how it was settled your correspondent was unable to ascertain. There were several Washingtonians here this summer who seemed to enjoy this section of the country.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE, ATLANTA SESSION, AUGUST 19-31, 1906.

The National Negro Business League, representing 36 States, re-affirms its faith in the progress that the Negro people have made and can make in industrial and business directions. This organization does not seek to concern itself with all the interests of the race, nor does it overlook the importance of the effort that other organizations are putting forth for the furtherance of the religious, moral, educational and political betterment of our people.

We believe that the Negro race, like all races, must depend mainly for its success and elevation upon its ability to make progress in constructive, tangible, visible directions.

We believe that, in connection with educational, moral and religious growth, we must lay the foundation in economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial growth.

We believe that we should emphasize our successes and our opportunities more than our failures and our grievances.

We believe that there are certain great fundamental principles of human progress, to which if we steadfastly cling, our success and happiness will be assured.

We believe that the progress and happiness of the two races in the South are so interwoven that whatever helps the one helps the other, and that what retards the progress of the one retards the progress of the other. To this end we especially discourage and condemn the crime of lynching; we discourage and condemn the criminal negro as well as the criminals of all races as enemies to our civilization; and we extend our thanks to the officials of the States that enforce the laws against lynchings and evil-doers generally.

We can already point with pride to the influence and work of the Negro Business League and similar organizations in the growth of Negro planters, merchants, real estate dealers, undertakers, druggists and in the organization of 31 banks.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Last Popular Excursions to NIAGARA FALLS.
ONLY \$1.00 ROUND TRIP.
SEPTEMBER 14 and 28, 1906.
Excursion tickets will be sold on above train, good going only on Special Train leaving Washington at 7:30 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains, except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley Route.
Call on ticket agents for pamphlet giving full particulars as to stopovers, side trips, etc.

Shiloh Baptist Church

CONSPIRATORS TO BE ARRESTED—MEMBERS ORGANIZE.

There were about five hundred members of Shiloh Baptist Church who met last Monday evening and organized a church auxiliary. A president, secretary and treasurer were elected. The object of this organization is to protect the interests of the church and lay before the grand jury the conspiracy against their pastor, Rev. Taylor. Miss Rosa Johnson makes a remarkable statement which involves quite a number of the enemies of Rev. Taylor. She states that she was forced at the point of a revolver to make dangerous statements against Rev. Taylor. That the Notary Public before whom she made the statement will testify that she said that she was forced. Miss Johnson's statement is the most remarkable that one would desire to hear. The auxiliary club that was organized Monday evening will prepare a statement after the matter has been



PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
SPEAKS BEFORE THE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE IN ATLANTA, GA., A TIMELY SPEECH.

presented to the United States Attorney. The salary of the pastor which was voted to be paid is held back by his enemies and in violation of the church's order.

The leading members of the church and the most influential are members of this new organization.

Miss Johnson's letter is in the hands of the church which exposes the dirty work of the pastor's enemies. A church meeting will be held next week and decisive action taken.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

Rev. E. E. Ricks, P. N. F. of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, has been confined to his room several days by reason of illness.

Past D. G. Master D. B. Webster is the chairman of the committee having in charge the running of an excursion on the steamer Jane Moseley to Richmond the week of the B. M. C. The boat is scheduled to leave here Tuesday, October 2, and return Saturday, October 7. Round trip \$2.00. Among the organizations that will go by boat are the Washington Patriarche No. 18, Capt. W. C. Gray commanding; Georgetown Patriarche No. 42, Capt. G. T. Beason commanding, and 45 members of Green Mountain Lodge No. 1477.

M. V. P. Rev. W. J. Howard will preach a special sermon to the members of Union Friendship Lodge No. 897 at Zion Baptist Church, F street between 3rd and 4th streets, S. W., at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday, October 7, the occasion being the sixty-first anniversary of the institution of the lodge. Short addresses will be made by several representative members of the order. Invitations have been extended to the members of the Executive Committee, patriarchs, councils, Households of Ruth and the subordinate bodies to attend.

The committee on badges for the delegates, alternates and members of the order who will attend the B. M. C. at Richmond in October next has decided to have the photograph of Grand Director W. L. Houston stamped on each badge. Capital "idee," brethren. When we get to Richmond, put a Houston badge on every Houston man and then let the band play.

DIED.
George W. Norton of West Washington, died Tuesday and was buried Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence, 1255 37th street. Rev. B. T. Perkins officiated.

What I Saw And Heard

Hon. John P. Green will leave the city shortly with his family for his home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has lived for fifty years. Mr. Green has been a social factor in this city ever since he has been here. He has been liberal, affable and gentlemanly and by his straightforward action has won hosts of friends who will greatly regret his leaving the city of magnificent distances.

I read the manly defense of Prof. Henry T. Montgomery to the charges of his enemies and I assure you that the community indorses it.

My genial friend, Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback will go to New York with his family. Mr. Pinchback has been a conspicuous figure in this country and especially this city where he is known among the greatest men in the country. He is one representative who never forgets his friends and at no time will he curry favor with his enemies. Of course I will regret to see him leave and go to



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a city where his usefulness will be impaired. He is yet a vigorous advocate of human rights and a man who demands respect wherever he goes.

The conspirators against Rev. J. Anderson Taylor will be brought before the grand jury. They will see that a man's reputation cannot be assailed with impunity.

There are two factions of Bethel Literary. Just what the outcome of the last meeting will be I am unable to state. President Davidson is preparing for war and I have no doubt that he will carry it to a successful termination.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers is getting his church out of debt. He is one man who believes in fair play.

There is a smelling scavenger in this city who imagines that certain teachers in the public schools are morally wrong. Superintendent Chancellor and Assistant Superintendent Montgomery took no stock in him because he was so tainted with corruption. His effort was to involve others whose records could not stand the light of investigation.

I sympathize with the members of the police force who are compelled to keep their coats buttoned this warm weather. I understand that a movement is on foot to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Editor Fortune's advent into journalism. I am heartily in favor of the movement.

I said some time ago that Mrs. Terrell would be a factor on the Board of Education. She holds the winning hand and she is using it to advantage. She is a remarkable woman and the people are with her. She is no coward and her opponents know it.

There is to be established in this city shortly another bank. It will be the first bank that will be placed upon a solid foundation.

I met my old friend Jerome A. Johnson a few days ago. He is looking well and I wondered to myself why he was not placed on the Board of Education. Uncle Dick Thompson is holding his own. He is one of the landmarks of this city.

It is strange to me that there are so many people in this city that always attend to other people's business and will not attend to their own.

The preacher who wrote in Maryland against a lady teacher will now be in which meets the approval not only of the vestiged himself.

Fairplay.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE, ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 29, 1906.

"It is well that the National Negro Business League holds this session right here in the heart of the South where the great body of our people live, and where their salvation is to be worked out. This organization does not undertake to concern itself with all the interests of the race, for there are other organizations that deal with the political, religious and educational interests of our people.

"From the first, and I hope this meeting will prove no exception, the National Negro Business League has steadfastly held to the policy of stimulating the activities of our people in the direction of agriculture, industrial and business enterprises. 'It is the policy of this organization to hold up before the race its advantages, rather than its disadvantages, its successes, rather than its failures; to call the attention of the world to the efforts of our friends, rather than to those of our enemies.

"We believe that while the world may pity a crying, whining race, it seldom respects it. In a word, the National Negro Business League, while not overlooking or justifying injustice or wrong or failing to recognize the value of other methods seeking to reach the same end, feels that the race can make progress and secure the greatest protection by its efforts in progressive, constructive directions, by constantly presenting to the world tangible and visible evidences of our worth as a race. We believe that the influence of one great success in really accomplishing something that the world respects will go furthest in promoting our interests. Let constructive progress be the dominant note among us in every section of America. An inch of progress is worth more than a yard of ranting. The races that have grown strong and useful have not done so by depending upon finding fault with others, but by presenting to the world evidences of the progress in agriculture, industrial and business life, as well as through religious, educational and civic growth.

"Right here in Georgia we have abundant evidence that the Negro, in spite of difficulties, is learning this lesson at a rapid rate. It is safe to say that the negro in Georgia owns at least \$20,000,000 worth of taxable property, and that our people in other sections of the South have made almost equal progress. Within the past year I have inspected and studied the condition and progress of our people in the northern and western States as I have never done before, and I have no hesitation in re-affirming my former opinion that the Southern States offer the best permanent abode for the masses of our people. While many individuals may find prosperity outside of the South, and have the right to make the effort, yet laying the foundation for growth in life essentials, which this organization seeks first of all to promote, I know no section of this country where our people are making more progress, and where the future is more full of promise than right here in the South. In thus expressing myself, I do not overlook the fact that we have a large number of Negroes in the north and west whose success is in the highest degree creditable, nor do I overlook those things in the South, which often discourage many of our people.

"In connection with our future here in the South, I do not share the fear that immigration will retard or prevent our progress. The millions of unemployed and unused acres in the South have yet to be used by someone, and the present scarcity of all forms of labor upon which business prosperity in a large measure rests, cannot always remain unsatisfied. A few thousand, strong, sturdy, thrifty foreigners in each county will go far toward quickening our energy and sharpening our wits, by bringing their healthy competition, which is very much needed in many sections of the South. Our salvation is to be found not in our ability to keep another race out of territory, but in our learning to get as much out of the soil, out of the occupations, or business, or any other race can get out of theirs.

"The more I study our condition and need, the more I am convinced that there is no surer road by which we can reach civic, moral, educational, and religious development than by laying the foundation in the ownership and cultivation of the soil, the saving of money, commercial growth, and the skillful, conscientious performance of any duty with which we are entrusted. This policy does not mean the limiting or circumscribing of the activities or ambitions of the race. Progress through this method means the exercise of patience,

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PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS HEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Mr. H. Jackson and Mr. Chas. Adams were the guests of Messrs. J. Williams and O. M. Goode in Newport News last week.

Dr. C. D. Trice, who graduated from Howard University and located in Chicago in 1903, is considered one of the best physicians and surgeons of Chicago.

Our Dumb Animals for the month of September contains a lengthy article on hydrophobia in which are expressed the views of some of the leading physicians. The article should be read by all.

Next year's convention of the N. N. B. Gayne will be held at Topeka, Kans.

The State of Florida has lost one of its best citizens in the person of Mr. James R. Shackelford. A daily of Key West says the death of Mr. Shackelford caused genuine regret among all classes.

It is said that on the 8th of October application will be made by eight persons of Pensacola, Fla., for a charter under the name of St. Luke's Supreme Convention, I. O. Sons and Daughters of St. Luke T. E. M.

William Carter, who died unexpectedly the latter part of August at Chicago, had been connected with a concert company in Canada for more than a score of years.

Of the many representatives at the Winoria Lake I. S. S. Conference, Dr. J. E. Sheppard was the only dark-skinned.

It is said that patrons of the public schools in Wichita, Kans., will ask for a discontinuance of the separate school system after the schools open this fall.

Mrs. C. B. Clarke made a lasting impression on her hearers in her speech before the National Negro Business League.

Mr. J. A. Lankford was a member of the committee at the N. N. B. L.

A new lodge of Pythians has been organized at Kansas City through the instrumentality of Mr. John Lange, who is said to be one of the wealthiest men in Missouri.

The following Washingtonians were elected officers of the N. N. B. L. for the ensuing year: Registrar, P. J. Smith; transportation agent, C. F. Adams; official stenographer, W. H. Davis.

Robbers entered the bank of Akley, Minn., and escaped with \$10,000 in cash. The safe was demolished.

The mine fire which started burning in the Anchor colliery, Pottsville, Pa., 37 years ago, is still burning as fiercely as ever, was the discovery made by the Reading Coal and Iron Company last Tuesday.

The 20th annual convention of National Association of Stationary Engineers convened in Philadelphia this week, with attendance of about 500 delegates.

After being idle since September 1, the 39 collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Schuylkill field, employing 30,000 men and boys, resumed operations last Monday.

Fort Thomas is to be enlarged and made into a brigade post, according to a story published in Cincinnati this week.

Mrs. Julia Mason, president of Baptist Woman's Missionary of the District, left Monday afternoon for Memphis, Tenn. She will attend the National Baptist Convention, of which she is vice-president. Masters Turner and Alfred are in Virginia.

NEPOTISM IN THE SCHOOL.

The appointment of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell on the Board of Education blotted out nepotism which has been so prevalent in our public schools. The re-appointment of Prof. H. P. Montgomery is entirely due to Mr. Terrell, great number of teachers but the entire community. There is not a teacher in the public schools who is not jubilant over this appointment. Mrs. Terrell has always favored home talent when it could be obtained to an advantage to the schools. Superintendent Chancellor could not have selected a better advisor than Mrs. Terrell, because she is thoroughly acquainted with the schools and their needs. There was an attempt to thrust upon the schools a man of no experience and with little ability. The assistant superintendent should be permitted to have the final marking of teachers. There are a few to whom the Bee hinted last week who are narrow, contracted and would not hesitate to work a touch down without cause. This has been done recently but the timely interference of Prof. Montgomery saved the teachers. There has always been a desire on the part of many school officials to place their relatives in positions to the detriment of many worthy teachers.

MINERALS OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS VALUED
AT \$58,000,000.

Coal Easily Heads List—Clay Products
and Limestone Next in Importance
According to Figures
of Geologist.

Chicago.—The annual production of the mineral wealth of Illinois has been compiled by the state and government geological surveys. It has been found that in 1905 the state produced a total of \$57,989,000 in minerals. Of this \$39,754,000 was coal.

Clay products and limestone come next to coal in importance. Other useful decorations from home minerals are sandstone, Portland cement, natural rock cement, flint, lead ore, glass sand and molting sand.

One startling thing discovered in all this research, according to E. B. Van Horn, in the Mining World, is the decrease in the amount of spring water sold. At one time there was water to the amount of \$3,035,000 sold from springs in Illinois. In 1905 this dropped to \$44,000. The explanation is that resorts have been founded at the different springs and the water is used for bathing purposes and not sold in the market.

The production of Portland cement, which is becoming one of the most important factors in building, is increasing. On this question Mr. Van Horn says:

"The output of Portland cement for 1905 was 1,545,560 barrels, valued at \$1,741,150. In 1904 1,326,704 barrels, with a value of \$1,448,114, were produced. The natural rock cement was valued at \$166,555 in 1905, as compared with \$113,990 in 1904. There are four concerns manufacturing Portland cement only, three manufacturing natural rock cement and slag cement. The output of slag cement is included with the figures for the natural rock cement. A new Portland cement plant is building at Dixon, Ill."

Lead mines in the state are not important, but the fact that this metal is produced is interesting. The forthcoming report will say on this point:

"A small amount of lead ore is mined in northwestern Illinois, and a little of it is reduced in a local furnace near Galena. The bulk of the lead smelted in the state, however, comes from Alton, where the Federal Lead company has a large modern plant. It is run mainly on ores from Missouri, particularly the lead ore of the state. Since there is only the one producer it is impracticable to give the output for Illinois separately."

The increase in Illinois coal production from 1833 to the present year is graphically illustrated in a bulletin of the state survey, which says: "In the last 25 years the production of the state has increased 519 per cent. If the same rate of increase continues for another quarter of a century the annual production then will be approximately 135,000,000 short tons. The production for the last ten years has increased at even a more rapid rate, amounting to 113 per cent."

"At this rate a production of 80,000,000 tons will be reached in ten years, or approximately 280,000,000 tons in 25 years. This is about the amount of bituminous coal now mined and sold in the whole of the United States. It is impossible to say what the future rate of increase will in fact be, but these figures are at least serious possibilities and the production undoubtedly will increase rapidly for many years to come."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS GROW.

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports Increase in Casualties.

Washington.—Eighteen thousand persons were killed, crippled and otherwise injured in railroad accidents during the period ending March 31, 1906. These are the figures given out in the quarterly casualty report of the Interstate commerce commission. They show that 17 more were killed in the first quarter of 1906 than in the last quarter of 1905 and that 52 more were injured. The report severely criticizes the careless American disregard of human life and urges the substitution of electricity for men in the management and control of trains.

Of the total number of casualties during the period covered by the report 1,126 were killed and 17,170 injured. These were caused by 3,490 accidents, including 1,921 collisions and 1,569 derailments. The money damage amounted to \$2,924,785.

287,113 Pupils in Chicago.

Chicago.—In the annual report compiled by Secretary Larson, of the board of education, it is shown that the total enrollment of children in the public schools of the city for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 287,113. This is an increase of 4,767 over the enrollment in 1905, and, according to Secretary Larson, is a sign of the increasing population of the city.

Yankees to Build Big Bridge.

London.—The contract for the building of a big bridge in Egypt has been secured by an American firm, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering company. The bridge is to be of the rolling elevator type, and is for the harbor of Port Sudan. It will be the second largest of the kind in the world.

HALF OF LIFE IN JAIL

"BIG BILL" MASON, NOTED CRIMINAL, AGAIN BEHIND BARS.

Was Well Known in Chicago Gambling Circles—Arrested in Wisconsin, Sent to Waupun, But Made His Escape.

Laporte, Ind.—The doors of the Indiana state prison have opened again to one of the most noted criminals in the country. His real name is Richard Keegan, but he is best known as "Big Bill" Mason.

Mason as W. T. Wright was sent up under the old law to serve seven years. After about three years he escaped and was finally located at Cherry Hill, Pa. He was given no possible chance after and went out only at the expiration of his term.

"Big Bill" Mason is particularly well known in Chicago, where he was the scene of many of his exploits. Around "Mike" McDonald's and George Hankins' gambling houses he was known as the high "roller of faro."

He has pursued all the branches of crime, and while he has been successful in them all he has spent nearly 25 years in prison. So that in the balance he strikes in his fifty-fifth year the account is heavily against him. In the Northfield bank raid, in which he participated with the Younger and James boys, he was "the kid." In all of Mason's arrests he was well provided with "ball money" and was able to get the best of criminal talent at the bar to fight his cases. It was his boast that he never pleaded guilty.

After a wild spectacular career Mason appeared in Chicago and made his headquarters at Dave Thornton's "House of David" in Clark street. He was always well provided with money and ostensibly his business was to make a show of it by buying drinks for anybody and everybody.

Meanwhile he was playing faro in McDonald's place, and occasionally in Hankins' place across the street. He was generally a winner and was accustomed to leave a sum of money in Thornton's to the credit of fellows who were down and out. Usually it was, he said, 10 per cent. of his winnings. If he lost he put a \$10 bill there anyway for the same purpose, saying that the Lord and the gambler alike loved a cheerful giver and he wouldn't have luck if he were not ready to divide.

Mason at this time was about 25 or 26 years old. In appearance he was a striking figure, six feet tall, straight as a dart, broad shoulders and with the easy movement and grace of a panther. But his face was against him. It was hard and cruel of expression.

Before he left Chicago, however, he determined to make one big play, and he broke Hankins' bank. A short time before that the house of H. F. Whitcomb, president of the Wisconsin Central railroad, in Milwaukee, had been entered and robbed. The spoil was traced to a "fence" in Chicago about the time Mason made his big play at Hankins' faro bank.

The "fence" gave Mason away. While the Milwaukee police were arranging to arrest him at Thornton's place the hangers on at the gambling house planned to rob him. Four of them attacked him, but he beat them all and escaped to the street just as the police came up and took him. He was taken to Milwaukee and there induced two detectives to enter his cell on the pretense of giving up. He seized them both and threw them violently against the rear wall of the cell. In a moment he was out in the corridor and running toward the main entrance. One of the detectives shot him, but he got away. A few nights afterward a badly wounded man dragged himself to the door of the house of J. I. Case, in Racine, owner of Jay-Eye-See, the trotting horse. He was delivered up to the police and sent to Waupun state prison for eight years.

Waupun is regarded as one of the safe prisons of the United States, but Mason sawed his cell door, sawed the bars from a window out of the cell-house, a task that under the circumstances must have taken some weeks, scaled a wall and was free. The prison authorities had previously learned that "Big Bill" had escaped from the Los Angeles prison and kept a close watch on him. Early one morning in 1898 there was a police fight in New York which ended in Mason, Thomas Reilly and James Coffey being captured. That battle is a tradition of real glory to the New York police force. Since then Mason has spent nearly all his time in prison.

EXISTS ENTIRELY ON CRACKERS.

Vermont Woman Eats 325 Barrels of Then in Sixty-Three Years.

Readsboro, Vt.—Over 500,000 crackers have kept life in the body of Mrs. Cynthia C. Jillison of Readsboro, Vt., for more than 63 years.

She is now more than 73 years of age, and has subsisted on a cracker diet ever since she was ten years old. The unusual distinction of having eaten more crackers than any person who ever lived is hers.

Her body is built on crackers, her youth and middle age nurtured on them, and now in her declining years she still wards off the grim reaper with a cracker.

During her lifetime she has eaten as many as 325 barrels of crackers. "Crackers for breakfast, crackers for dinner and crackers for supper," and my friends have long called me "Polly," is her own comment on her subsistence.

ARUNAWAY MOUNTAIN

UNUSUAL TASK IN COLORADO PUZZLING ENGINEERS.

Great Mass of Earth Sliding Down Hill, and They Know No Way to Stop It—Freaks of the Landslide.

Golden, Col.—Any one who knows of a good way in which to snub a sliding mountain can sell his knowledge on favorable terms to the Colorado & Southern railroad.

A mile from Golden is a spur of the Rockies known as North Table mountain. It rears a square head something like a quarter of a mile into the atmosphere, and is a pretty husky sort of mountain, taken all in all.

Recently a portion of it has taken to sliding, and the railroad people have found it necessary to keep a force of a hundred men busy shoveling the mountain dirt off the tracks. So far they have been able to keep ahead of the slide, but even with the aid of a steam shovel the task is a difficult one.

A quarter of the way up the mountain runs a flume through which are conducted the waters of Clear creek over into the farmers' irrigated lands to the west. On one slope lower down is the Golden smelter. Below the ditch and above the smelter runs the highway, and bordering this are farms.

Engineers say that the cause is an unusual one. Far down in the ground is a stratum of hard, dry pottery clay, smooth as glass, and the great weight of the earth resting upon it is simply causing the mass to move slowly down toward the level.

It is scarcely an avalanche, as in the mountains this term is understood to represent a sudden slide of great masses of earth. The only difference is that this mountain is moving with almost imperceptible speed, about ten feet a day.

The county officers have already expended thousands in trying to keep the road in passable condition. In the last week the road has dropped four or five feet in some places, while other portions are twisted and heaped up. It has become necessary to put up fence rail barricades at night, inasmuch as no one knows what will happen within an hour.

The slide started below the level of the ditch, which has not yet been affected. Up above on the mountain side are a number of springs, and these are supposed to furnish the solvent which causes the earth to slip. The side of the mountain is torn and seamed with great fissures.

At points these are eight or ten feet wide, giving the appearance of an earthquake. Every few minutes, in some spot, there is a loosening of the overhanging earth, a dull thud and new fissures appear on the mountain side, with a fence gone here and a part of the road there.

The smelter was thought to be in danger of joining in the slide, but the work done by the railroad men has so far protected it. These men say that they cannot think of any way of solving the problem, but to keep right on moving away the dirt as fast as it comes, and carrying the mountain away piecemeal on the trains.

On the south slope James Taylor had a fine orchard. Trees, earth and all have been corralled in the slide, and the orchard is several hundred feet further down the mountain than it originally was. Taylor whimsically asserts that if it keeps on moving he will have a hard time agreeing with his next neighbor in whom title to the orchard rests.

The earth has slipped down upon the dwelling of William Carpenter, another farmer, and has torn away a corner of the house. The residence is built at the bottom of a sharp slope, with a two-foot foundation under the upper part and a six-foot on the lower. Carpenter has braced the house with a dozen upright beams, but it is unlikely that he will be able to save it.

Another house that was situated 40 feet from the foot of the mountain now has the mass of earth at its back door. The barn on Ole Peterson's farm was formerly about 50 feet from the house. The moving earth has not affected the house, but the barn is 150 feet away now, and there is a big chasm between it and the house, which Peterson has been compelled to bridge.

Sheds Skin Annually.

Helena, Mont.—John H. Price, a mine superintendent, is shedding his skin, says a Phillipsburg special. It is a very peculiar piece of nature's work, the cause of which the medical profession has so far been unable to explain. The shedding of the skin of his entire body is complete, including the nails on his fingers and toes, and the process of shedding covers a period of from three to five days. This has occurred annually for 30 years. At the approach of the shedding period Mr. Price becomes quite ill, has high fever, and the skin over his entire body apparently dries up.

Three Weigh 497 Pounds.

Chester, Vt.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Leonard, of Simonsville, Vt., have a combined weight of 497 pounds. Annie L., 12 years old, tips the scales at 203; Laura C., 13 years of age, has a 192-pound weight, and Ralph E., 6½ years old, weighs 102 pounds. Mr. Leonard, the father, is 49 years old and weighs 140, while the mother, aged 39, is of 120 pounds weight. The parents were born in Andover and have always lived on a farm.



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FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F. No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepard, worthy president. T. P. Hayward, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F. No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anisau, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Bayliss, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carles, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesday nights in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P. Henry Henderson, W. P. P. M. Mathew, W. F. V. P. I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meets at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.
Harmony Department, No. 71, meets

CHINA READY FOR WAR

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW EMPEROR EXPECTED SOON.

Reign of Terror Predicted for Celestial Empire—Only One Good Army in Country—Serious Flaws of Soldiers.

Peking.—China is a volcano. Close observers not in Peking, because Peking is not the place to get the real news concerning China, but foreigners long resident in the interior, in Shaantung and Chihli, put the explosion nine years hence. Educated Chinese bring it nearer. For the present, however, the American in China is as secure as he would be in his home in the United States.

It is well understood in official and other circles that it is useless to kill foreigners. There is a general running after foreign things and foreign ways. Men having foreign training are in demand. The same men had to run for their lives in "Boxer" times. At the same time there is anxiety to shake off foreign control of everything—partly from a new feeling of national pride and partly from a desire to keep the good things for the Chinese.

Misgivings for the future are based on fear of an antidyastic rising, probably on the part of the radicals. This would become partly anti-foreign and in any case a solid mean anarchy.

There are a great many "armies" in China, but the only one that counts is Yuan Shi Kai's "northern army." The Chinese are raising big horses somewhere in Mongolia for the ultimate use of the army, and hope to remount their cavalry in about four years. Of the other arms the men are smart and the recent spring maneuvers were most creditable.

There are serious flaws in the army. The Chinese soldiers will blaze away blank cartridges in fine style, but they are not trained to shoot. Target practice is rare. It is doubtful if the men would follow their officers except to the rear, and it is doubtful if the officers would go anywhere else.

The "American boycott" never seriously affected the interior. A few items of United States imports came into the interior in smaller quantities pro tem. It was a question for the ports, particularly those in the south. The Shanghai riots were purely local and magnified by Shanghai hysteria. A serious question is the educational one, which gives rise to the "young China" movement. This is founded on conceit, the basis of Chinese student character. They are about one-quarter educated and think their education is complete.

NEVER SAW A RAILROAD.

Virginia Youth Ventures Forth on First Tour and Sleeps in Jail as a Result.

Cleveland, O.—Oelrid Troy, 13 years of age, Carroll county, Virginia, long and lean and as innocent as tall, spent the other night at the Central police station.

Until a recent morning Oelrid had never seen a railroad train. All of the 13 years of his life had been spent on a farm in the back part of Carroll county; but, after Oelrid's father died and his mother became ill, four years ago, things began to break bad at the farm and soon there was a heavy mortgage on sight.

A chance seemed to offer itself in the way of a job proffered to Oelrid by his cousin in Ohio, and it was then that Oelrid made the long journey from his home to the nearest railroad station, and started on his still longer journey to his cousin's home in Ohio.

As near as Oelrid could remember, that cousin lived in a place called Rich Hill, somewhere in Ohio; but he lost the card bearing the address, and is not now sure where his cousin lives. The police gave Oelrid a bed at the station. Oelrid had spent his last cent on street car fare, and was wandering aimlessly about the streets, his baggage under his arm, when a kind-hearted citizen's attention was attracted to his forlorn appearance. The man brought the boy to the station, and Oelrid was glad to stay there all night.

DOG KEEPS SMILING NOW.

Scranton Beagle Has a Gold Tooth, and is Proud of It.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Dr. Fred S. Birchard, of Scranton, has a dog with a solid gold tooth. The dog is proud of it. The animal is a valuable English beagle. A few days ago, noticing that one of its front teeth was very much decayed, Dr. Birchard took the dog to a dentist friend. The dentist suggested that the best thing to do was to insert a gold tooth.

"I'll do it now," said the dentist, who is a great lover of animals. The operation took a little more than half an hour. All that time the intelligent animal laid back in his master's arms, submitting with an occasional whine of pain.

Now it sports about with its fine gold tooth, a curiosity for all the small boys of the community.

Old Coach a Colonial Relic.

Antrim, N. H.—Melvin D. Poore is the owner of a private coach which was built more than a century and a quarter ago in Philadelphia, and was in use during the administration of President Washington. It has been in Mr. Poore's family for more than 75 years and is in an excellent state of preservation.

TO COOK WITHOUT FIRE

CLEVER DEVICES FOR USE AT ARMY MANEUVERS.

Merits of Invention Will Be Tested in Field Operations and Commissary Department Expects Good Results.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. Sharpe, commissary general, has sent enough of the new army fireless cookers to feed four companies to the joint camp at Mount Gretna, Pa. He has also ordered enough of the cookers to supply eight companies sent to Fort Riley, Kan., where one of the largest of the joint encampments began recently.

It is the intention of the commissary department to test the merits of this device in practical field operations. The cooker in its present form has been constructed by the army artificers themselves; there are no patent rights connected with it, and it is so simple that any boy handy with tools could make one in the course of a day according to the army standard. The commissary department is highly gratified over the success in the experiments made in the west, and the officers are devoting their attention to developing minor improvements, such as the application of devices for mechanically sealing the cooking vessels and lightening the weight of the outfit.

The large six-compartment cooker first made weighed 450 pounds, but they have been lightened, and one development is a single compartment cooker weighing a little over 100 pounds which has found much favor because it can be packed readily on a mule, assuring a hot supper for a detachment at the end of a day's march. Another improvement about to be introduced is the adoption of aluminum vessels, made after the department's plans, which are expected to be indestructible.

TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERICA

Records Show That Immigrants Send Earnings to Home Banks.

Washington.—Millions of dollars in American gold is being hoarded usually in the banks of Italy by temporary Italian residents of the United States. This is the news that has just reached the government, along with a statement from the general commissioner of immigration at Rome that the total immigration to the states from Italy in the year 1905 approached the 500,000 mark.

The idea of most Italian emigrants, says the immigration commissioner, is to accumulate something like a fortune in the states and return with it to Italy. The intimacy of the home connection is shown by the entries of the Bank of Naples, which, being advertised that sort of business as its specialty, has more than 18,000 accounts opened by Italian emigrants in the United States and placed to their credit during the fiscal year just closed more than \$500,000.

During the same period Italian Argentines sent to this single bank \$328,000 and \$425,000 came from Brazil.

The total receipts from such sources at the Naples bank were \$200,000 above those of the year before. And that is only one bank among dozens in Italy.

AGED WOMAN SPEEDS AUTO.

Takes Delight in Fast Driving in Spite of Her 105 Years.

Middletown, Conn.—Arrayed in ragged, visored cap and brook cloak, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Brooklyn borough, who is 106 years old, is making her annual tour of this state. The trip is being made in an automobile which travels by easy stages from one town to another. Hitherto the annual tour which Mrs. Hunt insists on making each year has been accomplished mostly by train.

"Not much like the stage coach of my girlhood," she laughs. Owing to her rheumatism she has to be helped into the car, but she seems cushions and pillows. She likes to sit on the front seat with the chauffeur, and asks many questions about the mechanism of the car, which the driver gladly explains to her.

She often tells the chauffeur not to hold the machine in, because she says she can stand as much speed as her son, who is 35 years her junior, and who also enjoys the sport.

BRICKS MADE BY LIGHTNING.

Elements Are Kind to Man Living Near Columbus, Ind.

Columbus, Ind.—Nathan H. Newsum, a farmer of Sand Creek township, has brought to this city some samples of bricks made by lightning. During a thunder, rain and hail storm on his farm recently lightning struck a stack of wheat and burned it.

Several hours later Mr. Newsum was walking through the field and found the ground so hot that he could not stand on it. The next day the ground was still hot, and he took a shovel and dug down to see for his own curiosity how much of the ground had been affected.

Ten inches down he found that the ground was thoroughly baked, and pieces of earth which readily hold together were taken out. The earth, which was fine black soil, is cooked to a brick red, and every bit of vegetable matter has been roasted out.

THE BEE

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AGAINST HIMSELF.

One would suppose that there was more unity among members of the bar than any other profession. It is not so, however because there are recent graduates from the law department of Howard University—and we may say graduates of several years ago—who have not confidence enough in themselves to try a case alone before the most petty court in the District of Columbia. In many equity cases, and before the law and criminal courts, there are colored members of the bar who pay white lawyers to assist them. This doesn't obtain among all the colored members of the bar. A few days ago, or we may say last week, the two warring factions of the colored Masons in this city decided to have their differences settled in court. The Masons known as the Nineteenth-street Masons filed an injunction against the Virginia-avenue Masons, restraining them from exercising the functions of Masons. Now what was done in both cases by colored lawyers, or rather so-called colored lawyers? The Nineteenth-street Masons directed one colored lawyer, whose name the Bee will not mention at present, to file the injunction and associate with a white lawyer. He retained two white lawyers, and the colored lawyer is looking on. The Virginia-avenue Masons employed one or two white lawyers, through another colored lawyer, and at the last moment a colored lawyer was asked to come in the case, and he is at the late end, so that it is seen colored organizations, in which the white man is not at all interested, must manage them. What interest have white men in colored Masonic organizations? Colored Masons are not recognized in this city by white Masons, and there is no doubt that the white lawyers on both sides are Masons. In both cases colored lawyers employed white lawyers to conduct cases for them and colored organizations, and yet these same colored lawyers complain—because the Bee has heard them—when they are not employed by the colored people.

The Bee is not surprised at the colored lawyers who retained white counsel for the Nineteenth-street Masons, but it is surprised at the colored lawyers who employed white counsel for the Virginia-avenue Masons. This Masonic body contains some of the best educated colored men in the country, and colored lawyers of distinction—such men as George H. White, Richard T. Greene, George H. Richardson, N. E. Weatherless, E. M. Hewlitt, P. W. Frisby, J. F. Bundy, W. H. H. Hearst and others. Hewlitt has been before the bar for a number of years, and the first colored attorney to practice before the United States Supreme Court. The Nineteenth-street side could have been represented by Attorneys T. L. Jones, L. M. King, J. W. Patterson and others. But, no, colored Masons like some colored people who come to the Police Court, feel safer in the hands of white shysters than they would some competent colored attorney. There are not more brilliant members of the bar than those the Bee named above. The colored man is against himself.

MR. WASHINGTON.

Elsewhere in the Bee will be read with interest the speech of Prof. Booker T. Washington, delivered before the Business League that met in Atlanta, Ga. The Bee has had occasion to differ with Mr. Washington, and it may have occasion to continue. Notwithstanding what its feelings may be, it shall always give him credit for the good he does, and condemn the bad. Mr. Washington may have made mistakes. Are all men perfect? He may have said unwise things, but did he meaningfully say those things to the detriment of his people? It is true he has done, and is doing, some good things. Because he has made mistakes in the past, must the Bee decline to give him credit for the good he is doing?

While he has committed errors, the Bee must admit that it admires the man for the good he is doing for the colored man in the South. The Bee was informed by a gentleman from Tuskegee, who called at this office a few days ago, that 1,200 mechanics and engineers left Tuskegee this year for different parts of the United States. Sixteen are in this city (Washington, D. C.), all employed and all of them living together in one house, and the informer's wife is cooking and keeping house for them. Now this is doing something for a struggling people, who are oppressed. The Bee agrees with Mr. Washington in his address to the Business League, and believes if his advice is strictly followed in that regard the race will be improved. Twenty years or more ago the Bee, in an editorial, declared that some day a Black Cardinal from the South would rise, to whom all nations would bow. The Bee's files in the Congressional Library contains this article. The article further stated that the Black Cardinal would lead the colored man. Has its predictions been verified? The Bee will leave it to the world and existing conditions. Within the last few years Mr. Washington has said "I think I would be safe in saying that been manly in his utterances, and has defended every interest of his people. In a recent speech delivered in Winona, Ind., a few weeks ago, on which occasion Dr. J. E. Sheppard spoke, the editor of the Bee was reliably informed that Mr. Washington made a most manly speech. His audience was all white. He spoke for the colored man and his condition. The Bee is with him when he is right, and against him when he is wrong. Every man should be given credit for what he does, no matter who he may be.

CANNOT ACT TOO SOON.

If what the Bee has been informed, and seems to be true, the members of Shiloh Baptist Church cannot lay this alleged conspiracy before the grand jury too soon. If the statement or story of Miss Johnson, the alleged victim, is true—that she was forced at the point of a revolver to attempt to ruin a man's reputation, all parties to this dirty conspiracy cannot land soon enough in the penitentiary.

The statement of the young woman is most revolting, and since these men visit the young woman to get her to make contradictory statements the stronger they entwine around their necks the conspirator's rope.

Strange that some people will resort to such schemes of blackmail. The evidence will show conspiracy and blackmail, if it shows anything and the good people of Shiloh should act at once, and let the blame fall where it will. Save neither friend nor foe, sister nor brother. The Bee has no room to doubt the statement of Miss Johnson, and the most surprising thing is the character of the men who are mixed up in this dirty work. Let the church act at once, and allow no guilty man to escape.

MISTAKEN.

The alleged meeting of colored citizens held in the Southeast this week endorsing certain people who claim to be friends to the colored teachers in the schools, misrepresented conditions. Mrs. Terrell is the only colored representative on the School Board in whom the peo-

ple may place any confidence. She has always looked out for the interest of the people under all circumstances and conditions. The Bee doesn't know how she stood on Mrs. Cooper, but the Bee is certain that the condition of the schools would be better today if those this meeting endeavored to endorse had been left off. Had it not been for Mrs. Terrell nepotism would have reigned supreme. Mrs. Terrell is the people's friend, and she has joined with no one to injure anyone, but on the contrary, if she has joined hands with anyone it is because the other one is, and always has been, against his people, except when he has his own fish to fry.

ROSCOE.

Much is being said about Mr. Roscoe Bruce and Tuskegee. Should we forget that Mr. Bruce is the product of our M Street High School? He is a Washingtonian by birth, and passed through all the graded courses. Why cannot Mr. Bruce be an applicant for a position in the District, where taxes have been paid by his parents ever since his father, B. K. Bruce, was in Congress as a Senator from Mississippi? Let us home folks have a "little show." Mr. Bruce is at home in the city of his birth.

PRESS COMMENTS.

POLITICAL FRIENDSHIP.

From The Colored World.
Strenuous efforts upon Theodore E. Burton and Harry M. Daugherty to defeat Senator Charles H. Dick as chairman of the State Republican committee and defeat Senators Foraker and Dick from receiving the endorsement at the Republican convention are being made. While these gentlemen may be sincere in their efforts, yet it is not wisdom for the party to turn against two able Senators like Foraker and Dick, who are resorting to everything that is helpful to their party and the people.

We argue that Afro-Americans should stand by them, because they are their best friends.

DON'T CARE.

From The Forum.
The question is now asked by intelligent negroes that if the Southern States are violating the constitution of the United States, why does not the Republican Congress and President apply the remedial medicine?

THE COLUMBUS EXPOSITION.

From The New Age.
Some people, in both the North and the South, though the assertion is more frequently heard in the South, claim that on account of his race the negro is incapable of advancement, of becoming self-sustaining, reliable citizens. Yet a few days ago there was held at Columbus, Ohio, a great colored people's industrial and educational exhibition, which was in itself proof that people who make such a statement are egregiously mistaken. In scope and management it was equal to any similar exposition that could be made by an equal number of average white people. It was considered an affair of sufficient merit and consequence for Vice-President Fairbanks to attend and he and Booker T. Washington made addresses from the same platform, and they lunched together—which will cause another howl from the negrohobos.

We are not eulogizing unreasonably the negro race in America, and we know that they have an immense amount yet to learn and accomplish. We know, too, that many of them are too idle and "shiftless"—but the same might be said of many white people; look at the thousands of hobos who won't work at high wages at anything—but that a great number of colored people are doing fairly well in all respects and are no disgrace to their country, and that they are making steady and sure, if slow, advancement along industrial and educational lines, no well-informed and impartial observer can deny.

WELCOME HIM.

From The W. Va. Courier.
Some weeks ago The Courier suggested that a negro be appointed Clerk Commissioner of Election. We wish to thank and congratulate the Commission for appointing W. R. Johnson. He is competent. He is a model citizen. It is a step upward for the race. It means that the Republican party is recognizing the negro as a factor in politics. It behooves the negro to become a factor as will reflect credit upon not only the race and himself but the community at large.

WELCOME HIM.

From The Tulsa Guide.
Jno. T. C. Newsum, a newspaper correspondent from Washington, D. C., called at the Guide's office during the week on business relative to the paper. Mr. Newsum is a correspondent for the New York Age and the Washington Bee, and numerous other journals both

white and colored, and is in the territory with the idea of starting in the real estate and land business in Vinita, I. T. Not only Vinita but the whole state should welcome such men as Mr. Newsum among our midst.

THE PASTOR.

From The Christian Index.
The pastor who has not tried to increase the labors in God's vineyard, but spent the summer—his best time for holding revivals on his circuit—in frivolity, fishing and pleasure seeking, has neglected an important duty of a gospel minister. The fleece hunting pastor who is absorbed over money-getting, instead of soul-saving is a failure in the ministry.

WHICH?

From The Transcript.
Standing in a pulpit, from which he had been invited to preach, a western clergyman turned dramatically to the regular pastor of the church, who sat upon the platform, and said: "I have waited long for this opportunity, and now I am here to denounce you as the spoiler of my home. You entered my home as a friend. Then you won the love of my wife. I denounce you here as a traitor. Do you hear me? A traitor!" Such scenes in a theater are common. The whole spirit of the affair was theatrical. What does it portend—that churchgoers demand the theatrical, or simply that the clergyman, who worked up the scene, should have been an actor rather than a preacher?

ASKED TO LEAVE.

Says He Hoped Negro Women Would Bring White Women to Wash Tub, as They Had to the Kitchen.

Columbia, S. C., Monday.—Thomas H. Amos, colored, president of Harbison College, a co-educational institution for negroes at Abbeville, S. C., supported by the Northern Presbyterian Church, was waited upon recently by the citizens of Abbeville and requested to leave the town on account of language used in his last commencement address. He said the negro women had brought white women to the kitchens and hoped that they would soon bring them to the wash tub.

Amos telegraphed from Baltimore today that one of the directors would soon arrive at Abbeville to take charge of the institution.

Ex-Speaker of the House Frank B. Gary, a resident of Abbeville, is authority for the above statement.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

A colored clerk appointed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. A bailiff in the United States Marshal's office.

The Afro-American Council and the Niagara Movement consolidated.

Ben Tillman relegated to the rear.

Senator Foraker nominated for President.

"The door of hope" opened and the contents therein investigated.

More independence among colored voters.

Republicans compelled to show their hands.

Colored heads of bureaus with nerve.

Promises kept when made and less talk and something doing.

Colored churches support the Jane Moseley next year.

More race unity and less selfishness.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

How the Business League delegates enjoyed their Atlanta, Ga., trip?

If Will Pollard has anything to say for publication?

If he returned with his Southern pride?

If an explanation is not in order?

If the Lawson Council has withdrawn its articles of incorporation?

When the St. Luke's Bank will be established in this city?

If ten thousand people will subscribe?

\$15,000 PEARL FOR 75 CENTS.

Finder of High Priced Gem Got Almost Nothing for It.

New York.—On sale in John street is a perfect pearl weighing 68 grains, white and rounded, for which the asking price is \$15,000. The man who found it in a mussel shell on the Wisconsin bank of the Mississippi river only a few weeks ago sold it for 75 cents. The pearl came in a shell the size of a silver dollar. Another pearl from the American fisheries in middle western rivers, offered now for \$5,000 in the Maiden lane district, is of 99 grains and is a pear-shaped drop of pink tint.

As a result of the increased success of the western pearl fisheries and of the heavy demand for the gems, buyers of practically every large house in New York have been sent recently to the points where the pearls can be had at first hand from their finders.

Tinted gems of this variety weighing up to 100 grains have also reached the local market lately and added to the anxiety of dealers to be represented on the ground, Vincennes, Ind., and Prairie Du Chien, Wis., being principal points of the industry.

STOMACH IS NO REFRIGERATOR.

Doctor Declares Much Sickness Is Due to Eating Ice Cream.

Lansing, Mich.—Ice cream is considered an excellent food when eaten in limited quantities with other articles of diet, but physicians say it is dangerous when taken in excess, declaring that the human stomach is no refrigerator.

Secretary Shumway, of the state board of health, has just issued a circular which causes cold chills to run down the spines of those who revel in ice cream. He says:

"Not a season passes without a number of incidents occurring of sickness and epidemics, the cause of which is directly traced to eating ice cream."

The principal ways by which the frozen dainties are likely to cause sickness, declares Mr. Shumway, are metallic poisoning, impure flavoring compounds, impure milk or cream, and carelessness in allowing any of the ice, salt or water in the bucket to mix with the cream.

Metallic poisoning is caused by the use of two different metals in the freezer. Many freezers are composed of heavily tinned iron. It is recommended that when the tin surface of these freezers is worn off so as to expose the iron the freezer be discarded.

The danger of metallic poisoning is also increased by allowing the paddle to remain in the cream, and it is recommended that the paddle be removed immediately when the freezing is completed.

"It is criminal to put into ice cream impure or poisonous flavoring extracts," says the secretary, who declares that this is sometimes done. Many fruit flavors are said to be preserved with formaldehyde or arsenic.

The circular concludes with "However, if some persons are still living to eat and will persist in using ice cream, it is suggested that the cream and flavors should be boiled before being frozen, thus reducing the chances of fermentation and consequent poisoning to the minimum."

KING BOWS AT GIRL'S REQUEST.

London Hears Story Involving American Visitor at Marienbad.

London.—An amusing story is being told here about a letter which awaited King Edward's arrival at Marienbad—one missive of many for the royal perusal. This letter, as the story goes, was from an American woman, whose name was not signed to it. But between the lines it appeared, however faintly, that it was written by a near relative of Miss Matilda Townsend. This is a charming young woman whose maternal grandfather was Congressman Scott, of Erie, U. S. A., and her father, Richard Townsend—"one of the Herbertons"—of Philadelphia.

By whomsoever written, the writer asked his majesty that, graciously, he would salute the young woman any morning he chanced to be walking near the springs. She wrote that she would never forget such a proof of his favor, and naively she described her personal appearance and the gown she would wear—for identification.

The king was highly amused. He appeared to be on the qui vive for two mornings—and to be twice disappointed. The third morning he saw the gown the letter described, and lifted his hat with the grace that is only his to a group of women in which there were two Americans at least.

The P. S. in the letter added that the writer's cousin is engaged to marry a "dear personal friend of the king."

LEADS CHICAGO IN DIVORCES.

Separations in Minneapolis More Numerous, According to Population.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With a population one-tenth as large as Chicago, it is estimated Minneapolis has granted in the last 21 years one-eighth as many divorces as Chicago. The exact figures, as near as can be placed are: Chicago, 40,000; Minneapolis, 5,000. Such is the estimate of Clifford Jermaine, who is the government's representative in this city securing statistics as to the number of divorces granted during the last 20 years.

"One peculiar thing," he said, "about the work here is that there are five grounds on which one may secure a divorce, while in Washington or anywhere in the District of Columbia there is only one—infidelity. It is therefore five times easier to secure a separation in this state than in Washington."

A census of divorce cases and matter pertaining to them is in progress all over the country, but started only this week in Minneapolis.

INEBRIETY A DEFINITE DISEASE.

Physician Declares Use of Alcohol Is Symptom of Some Disorder.

Toronto, Ont.—That the use of alcohol is in most cases a symptom of some disorder and not a cause of the disorder, is the theory advanced by Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge hospital of Hartford, Conn., in a paper on "The Insanity of Inebriety," read before the British Medical Association.

"The term 'inebriety,'" declared Dr. Crothers, "describes a condition which calls for alcohol for its anesthetic effect, and in reality means a disease or disorder of the brain, for which alcohol is a most grateful remedy."

"A scientific study of inebriety indicates a definite disease, with distinct causes, progress and termination, the same as other diseases."

TAKES RELIGION FROM SCHOOLS.

British Court Decides People Need Not Pay for This Instruction.

London.—A decision given by the court of appeals leaves the question of religious education in Great Britain in a peculiar position. The education act of 1902 was intended to compel local authorities to pay for religious instruction in the voluntary schools, and led to the notorious "passive resistance" movement under which numbers of nonconformists refused to pay the rates levied to cover this expenditure for church schools. In the meantime the county council of the west riding of Yorkshire refused to pay teachers for the time devoted by them to religious instruction. The board of education then sought the assistance of the courts in the matter, with the result that the court of appeals decided in favor of the Yorkshire council.

If this decision should be upheld, by the house of lords, whether the case now will be carried, it will practically accomplish by a stroke what the bill now in parliament of Augustine Birrell, president of the board of education, aims at, and, furthermore, it possibly may enable a large number of "passive resisters" to bring action for false imprisonment.

The entire trouble appears to be due to the careless drafting of the bill in 1902.

RAINMAKER TO GET \$10,000.

C. M. Hatfield Meets with Success in Alaska.

Dawson, Alaska.—If C. M. Hatfield, the rainmaker, causes enough rain to fall to keep the sluice boxes full and make the season's mining profitable, he will receive \$10,000 from the Yukon district.

Mr. Hatfield has chosen King Solomon's Dome as the most advantageous point for his operations. This is the highest elevation in the district and at the head of the principal creek. He has now been at work for nearly three weeks, and rain has been reported from some point in the district every day.

Of the \$10,000 which is to be paid Mr. Hatfield, one-half has been subscribed by the Yukon council and the balance by prominent miners. A committee has been appointed to decide whether or not Hatfield earns his money. George T. Coffey being the referee. The only visible part of Hatfield's work is a tower. He makes a mysterious inspection of it every day by means of a ladder. Hatfield does not claim to make the rain. He says he attracts and precipitates the moisture by means of electric vibration, assisted by chemicals.

BUSINESS WOMAN AT 70.

Mrs. Warren, of California, Takes a Little Run Down to Maine.

Norway, Me.—The sprightliness of 70-year-old Mrs. Rebecca Warren, of California, who is here on a visit to the home of her childhood days, puts Norway's old ladies to shame. Mrs. Warren has amassed a fortune and is still in active business life.

Mrs. Warren married in Chicago and went with her husband to California when two years later she became a widow. She opened a lodging house in San Francisco and ran it for 11 months, when the house was destroyed by fire, leaving her penniless, for she had carried no insurance.

She borrowed money from friends, and opened another house for lodgers, and when it was running well, she sold out her interests in it for \$2,000. This suggested a scheme to her, and she entered regularly into the business of renting houses and filling them with roomers and then selling out.

At the end of a few years she had \$17,000 in bank. Her next successful venture was as a whole buyer and shipper of fruits. It was Mrs. Warren who sent to eastern markets the first consignment of navel oranges.

WORLD'S DEEPEST SHAFTS.

Three of Them in the Copper Country of Michigan.

Marquette, Mich.—The Michigan copper country possesses the world's three deepest vertical mining shafts. The deepest of these is No. 3 at the North Tamarack property, its measurements being 5,200 feet. To the south at a distance of 4,000 feet is the No. 5 shaft of the same company. This ranks as the second deepest vertical shaft on the globe, its measurements being 5,050 feet from the collar to the bottom level.

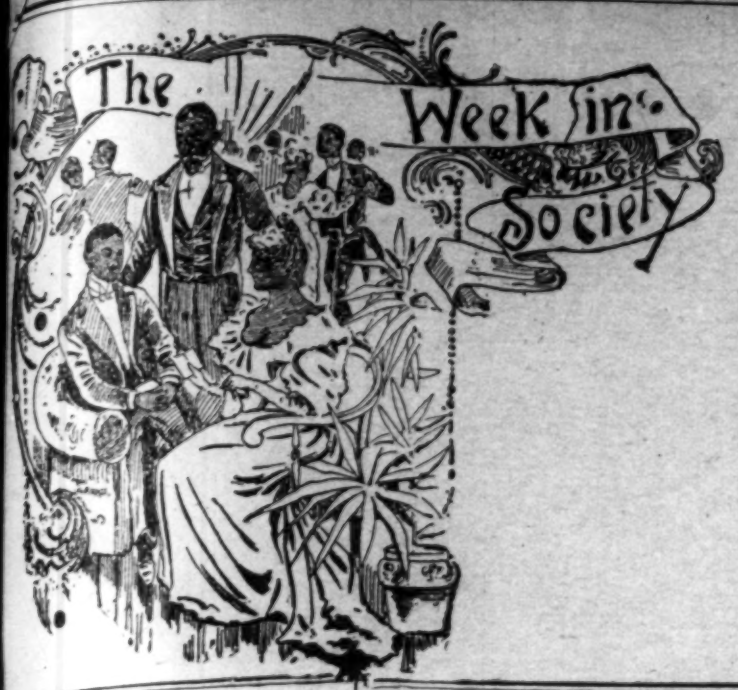
Second only to these great openings is the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet & Hecla company, which is down 4,900 feet and in which the copper lode was not encountered until a depth of 3,300 feet had been attained. The deepest incline shaft in the world is the No. 4 of the Calumet & Hecla.

This shaft itself from the collar to the lowest level is sunk on the plane of the lode for a distance of 8,100 feet, while from a drift at the bottom a winze extends downward 180 feet to the boundary of the property, giving a measurement of 8,280 feet from surface. No. 4 shaft passes by the Red Jacket shaft at the fifty-sixth level.

Man Reforms at Age of 95.

Winthrop, Me.—Ellis M. Clark has decided to quit chewing tobacco after 81 years of the habit. He was 95 years of age the other day, and to celebrate the event called together his friends with the announcement that he intended to sign a pledge. The pledge proved to be his declaration that he will no longer use tobacco.

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The Week in Society

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either mail or send a check or postal note order. The management will pay any subscribers with collectors.
Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department, The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye Street, N. W.

Miss Gertrude Smith is visiting Mrs. J. B. Shepard at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Ambrose White have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Mrs. Judith Bailey, to Mr. Lucius Newman, September 19, 2263 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.
After being present at the marriage of her son, Mr. Jas. G. Daniels, Mrs. G. Daniels went to Baltimore as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Reed.
Prof. N. E. Wetherless stopped in Hacksack en route home and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Porter.
Miss A. Morsell, formerly of Baltimore, is becoming a favorite in the District.
Miss M. L. Donald attended the convention of Elks at Brooklyn.
Miss Daisy Brown was bridesmaid for Miss Clara J. Pinkett, who was married to Mr. Harry Jones of Boston, at Atlantic City recently.
Dr. H. M. Brown had a pleasant stay of two weeks in New York.
Mrs. Mollie Lewis Keelan was the recipient of many social favors during her visit to Boston, her former home.
Miss Dolly Wilkes and her brother, Mr. William H. Wilkes, were the guests of honor at an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Anderson at their home at Newton, Mass.
Dr. A. B. Wilson of Harrisonburg, Va., is in the city attending to business.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bain gave a six o'clock tea at their home in Troy, N. Y., in honor of two of Washington's favorites, Misses Smothers and A. Latimore.
Miss Beatrix Howell is visiting Mrs. Mary Felton, her aunt, at New Haven.
Mr. B. B. Cheeks of Cleveland is spending a pleasant time here with friends.
Mrs. John Camper and her daughter have moved to Boston and expect to reside with Mrs. J. Cotrell, Mrs. Camper's sister.
Miss A. B. Thomas entertained a number of friends at luncheon at her home in Atlanta, Ga. Among the guests were Miss G. Ryan of Washington.
Mr. H. A. Boyd, an attaché of the Globe Publishing Company, has gone to his home, Nashville, Tenn.
An outing was given by Miss Gertrude Neale of Allegheny, Pa., at Westview Park in honor of Miss Mary Sheppard of this city.
On her way to Washington Mrs. Hattie Johnson spent a few days at Atlantic City as the guest of Mrs. T. E. Stumm.
Mrs. S. J. Slaughter, who is here visiting her son, Mr. Henry Slaughter, expects to remain some time.
Mr. James Grey spent a pleasant time in Saratoga.
Mr. O. M. Kinney spent a very pleasant time visiting friends in Kentucky and has returned to the city benefited by his trip.
An entertainment was given in honor of Miss Gertrude Ryan of Washington, D. C., and others by Mrs. A. Graves at her home in Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Dickey Joyce Fortune, who has resided here for two years and taught school eight years in Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Martha H. Goods of Orange, N. J., who has been the guest of relatives here will visit Nashville on her way South.
Misses Marie Hillman and Hattie Washington were the guests of honor at a reception given by Mrs. L. W. Carr at her beautiful home in Williamsburg, Va. Misses Hillman and Washington have returned home.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Blackwell left for Manchester, Va., to visit the mother of Mr. Blackwell, Mrs. Charlotte Blackwell.
Mrs. Cassie Cooper, after a delightful trip here has returned to Savannah, Ga.
Mr. W. Smith of Philadelphia, was here last week.
Mrs. Rebecca Fesdon, who spent two weeks here, has returned to her home at Bates, Va.
The following Washingtonians have been enjoying the hospitalities of the

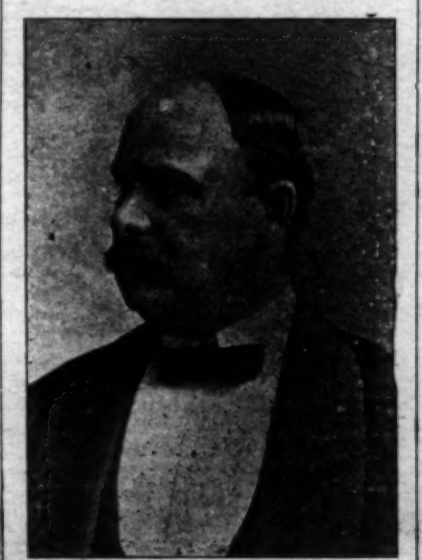
and nations is largely due to an unclean state of the heart. That we could never hope for peace as individuals, race or nations as long as this remains true. He spoke in the second place of the need of a right spirit being established within us; saying this was the only power that can generate peace between the nations. There was a large congregation present and one man offered himself at the altar for prayer. The Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society are shaping themselves for an aggressive work this fall and winter. People from all sections of the city can be seen at the services. Next Sunday morning the pastor will preach upon the Restoration of Power. In the afternoon at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Beckett of A. M. E. Church will preach and his choir will sing.

DR. CORROTHERS SPEAKS.

In speaking of the removal of Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, Dr. Corrothers spoke as follows:
With reference to the action of the School Board of the District of Columbia in removing Mrs. Anna J. Cooper from the position of principal of the M Street High School, I regret to say that something more than the interest of the colored children has entered into the act. Those responsible may be able to justify themselves, which they surely will have to do. From all the indications the will of the parents and children has been maliciously ignored. Another honorable, faithful and cultured negro woman has been crucified upon the cross of hate led by a designing white man and backed by a boot-licking, truckling class of white folks' negroes. I would suggest to the colored people that they organize citizens' associations in every school district and that in the future they study their own interest and to have something to do with character and fitness of teachers of our children.

MR. J. W. McGAW.

One of the most liberal men to the Young People's Negro Congress was Mr. J. W. McGaw, manager of the Columbia Ice Company. Mr. McGaw furnished ice water free to the entire congress and the many thousand visitors



MR. J. W. McGAW.

in and out of the city who attended the Congress. He is one of the most liberal business men in this city and one of the fairest men to deal with.
If you want good coal and cheap wood you should not fail to patronize the Columbia Ice Company. This is also the best manufactured ice in the city.

MATINEE.

Don't forget the Nonpareil Pleasure Club's matinee at the True Reformers' Hall Monday September 17. All school children are invited to attend from 2 to 7 P. M. Good music. Admission 15 cents.

MR. WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

Continued from page one.

faith, courage and eternal vigilance; but there is no escape from it. It is the road that all nations have traveled, which have gotten upon their feet.
"There is much that the brave, intelligent, patriotic white men of America can do for us; there is much that we can do for ourselves. The executive authorities should see to it that every law is enforced, regardless of race or color, that the weak is protected against injustice from the strong. We have examples in several Southern States that this is being done in an encouraging degree. Without this encouragement and protection of the law it is not possible for the Negro to succeed as a laborer or in any line of business.

THE DUTY OF THE NEGRO.

"On the Negro's part we have a duty. Our leaders should see to it that criminal negro is gotten rid of whenever possible. Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that give me the most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The negro is committing too much crime North and South. We should see to it, as far as our influence extends, that crimes are fewer in number; otherwise the race will permanently suffer. The crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned, and those who

commit crimes of any nature should be condemned. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynching.

"In this same connection let us bear in mind that every man, white or black, who takes the law into his hands to lynch or burn or shoot human beings supposed to be, or guilty of crime is insulting the executive, judicial and lawmaking bodies of the State in which he resides. Lawlessness in one direction will inevitably lead to lawlessness in other directions. This is the experience of the whole civilized world.

"In this connection let us consider the classes of Negroes that do not commit crime and are seldom charged with crime. They are those who own homes, who are tax-payers, who have a trade or other regular occupation; they are those who are in professional service; those who have received education, and such business men and women as those who compose this organization.

friend and the friend of his family. How no graduate of Clark University, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta University, Morris Brown College or Spelman Seminary has been arrested for any crime in Atlanta during the last twelve months.

"In this we have a strong, practical demonstration right here at home in favor of education of the classes of our citizenship. Ignorance will always mean crime, and crime is an unwieldy burden fastened about the neck of the South. The only safety for both races is in the direction of education, industry and high character.

"I have named the classes that do not commit crime. Which is the class that is guilty, as a rule, of criminal actions? They are the loafers, the drunkards and gamblers, men for the main part without permanent employment, who own no homes, who have no bank to another without interest in any one account, who glide from one community spot. One of the practical courses that men such as those who compose this business league, our leaders in the pulpit and every sphere of life, should pursue, is to try to get hold of the floating class of our people and see to it that their lives are so changed as to make them cease to disgrace our race and disturb our civilization. We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race. Let us stand up straight and speak out in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part, and then let us call upon the whites to do their part.

"Let us never grow discouraged as a race. Right here in the South there are more things upon which the races agree, than upon which they disagree. Let us not be so much absorbed in our grievances that we fail to remember our successes and opportunities.

"In the Southern States the Negro has organized and is now conducting thirty-three banks. He has in the United States over one hundred drug stores. Almost every town and city in the South has its Negro grocery store and other places of business. There is practically no section of the South where the Negro farmer, mechanic, merchant and banker cannot find encouragement, opportunity and prosperity. In this respect let us not overlook the fact that many similar opportunities are at our door.

"At a very conservative figure the Negro is now paying taxes upon over \$300,000,000 worth of property, and I suppose the Negro imitates other races in not always paying taxes upon all of his belongings.

"What we have accomplished in the past, in the face of many difficulties is a guarantee of what we can attain to in the future.

"Finally, let us cultivate a spirit of racial pride. Let us learn to be as proud of our race as the Frenchman, German, Japanese or the Italian is of his. The race that has faith and pride in itself will eventually win the respect, the confidence and co-operation of the rest of the world.

SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held at the Franklin School building last Wednesday, among other things that were transacted was the appointment of Dr. Bruce Evans of the Armstrong Manual Training School and Professor Jackson principal of the High School. Mrs. Anna Cooper was dropped, also Professor Clark. The reappointment of Dr. Evans meets with universal approval.

REV. TAYLOR'S OVATION.

Last Sunday evening the Liberty Baptist Church, of which Rev. Toliver is pastor, was packed from door to pulpit last Sunday evening. The central figure of the occasion was the Rev. J. Anderson Taylor. When he was introduced he received an ovation. People had to be turned away from the door so dense was the crowd. Rev. Taylor opened the Bible and read his text. He was most logical and eloquent.

The singing by the choir was excellent.

"Edgway," which is now running in the Bee, will be followed by another new story.

READ THE BEE.

THE AUTOMOBILE OF 1833.



Hancock's steam-coach, which plied between London and Greenwich, resembled two stage coaches on end, with a third compartment like a mail or luggage van. It was mentioned in the Parliamentary Report of 1833 as a machine in daily use on common roads. The Report continues: "Mr. Hancock reckons that with his carriage he could keep up a speed of ten miles per hour, without injury to the machine."

CAN REMAIN SILENT

HOW COURT ADJUSTS FEUD OF AN AGED COUPLE.

Will Live Together in Same House, But Need Not Notice Each Other—Quarreled on Their Honeymoon.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A feud of long standing between Mrs. A. W. Ackerman, of Pasadena, and her husband, Morris Ackerman, has been temporarily settled, and although both of the old people will have to live in the same house, they are not compelled to speak to or notice each other.
The Ackerman case first became prominent in the local courts many months ago, when Mrs. Ackerman filed suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Her husband, Morris Ackerman, is 74 years of age and an old soldier, but in spite of his age he entered such a contest of the case that the complaint was withdrawn and the old people lived apart, waiting the time when the grim hand of death would separate them more surely than any court.

But her troubles increased and Mrs. Ackerman filed suit for maintenance and the case was threshed out in the higher courts after days of argument.

Judge Wilbur has decided that Ackerman, who has extensive real property, must give his wife \$25 a month for her support so long as she continues to live in the same house with him, but that if through any act of his she is compelled to leave, then the maintenance is to be doubled.

The Ackermans are at present living in Pasadena, although they own property in Los Angeles. They were married in 1902, and according to the story of family troubles cited in the papers produced in court they began quarrelling almost immediately thereafter.

On the honeymoon trip Mrs. Ackerman was accompanied by her grown son, and war resulted between husband and stepson. As a result of the disturbances the couple separated and have been doing so about once a month ever since.

Mrs. Ackerman, in stating her reasons for the trouble, testified that her husband had taken exception to her son and had given him an advertisement, clipped from a newspaper, in which a wealthy widow wanted to marry a young man. The elder Ackerman is alleged to have suggested that the son stop loafing and get married, or make a fortune some other way.

The final disturbance occurred when Mrs. Ackerman attempted to get her husband to go to bed. According to her allegations, she went to him in the library of their home and told him that it was time for him to retire and that he might catch cold. She alleges that he became enraged and told her he would choke her if she bothered him again.

In answering the allegations against him the old soldier carefully refrained from saying anything to hurt his wife's feelings. He simply stated that she had bothered him when he had a right to sit up all night if he wanted to. He further alleged that she threw a saucer of hot blackberries at him on one occasion when he invaded the kitchen to ask her a question.

Judge Wilbur, however, found for the plaintiff and ordered that both the old people stop interfering with each other and that the husband pay for his wife's support.

Aged Man to Give Up Riches.

South Haven, Mich.—Although he is 73 years old and has been obliged to work as a street sweeper to earn a living, Edward Pinchin says he will give away the \$60,000 which he recently inherited from a relative in England and remain at his work. Pinchin's life has been a long series of misfortunes. Now that he has an opportunity to take advantage of good fortune he has decided that his money would do more good for others than for himself. "I am an old man and won't live long," he said. "I know what it is to want things and not to be able to have them. So I think I'll give away the money to persons who are in want and keep on sweeping streets."

NEW DIVORCE RECORD IS SET.

New York Judge Files Sixty-Five Decisions in One Day.

New York.—After holding up more than half the undefended divorce cases tried before him in June and several others from the spring months Justice McLean, of the supreme court, the other day broke all records by filing decisions in 65 cases. In 45 he granted the interlocutory decrees. He dismissed 20 suits. He had still undecided 22 cases. Eight of these were held up for technical reasons, such as insufficient proof of marriage. It was the most remarkable record of divorces granted in the supreme court on a single day by any judge.

Most of the cases adjudicated are of the undefended class. Of the 20 suits dismissed one of the most interesting is that of David Zyskind against Salka Zyskind, in which Justice McLean declines to accept the evidence of three men who professed to have knowledge of her guilt.

"Not one of these," the justice says, "can be believed, excepting vaguely as to one instance, testified to as an occurrence since the plaintiff came from Russian Poland, where the defendant, according to an affidavit, lived as recently as December last. Mayhap the defendant is more than ordinarily entitled to protection by the court."

HAS CURE FOR JUNGLE FEVER.

Dr. Senn Returns from Africa, Where He Studied All Phases of Malady.

Chicago.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has just returned from Africa, where he studied every phase of fever prevalent there, hopes to include in his forthcoming book some suggestions of great value in the treatment of the disease. He went to Beira, on the east coast of Africa, and journeyed up the Zambezi river into the country known as the death trap. Dr. Senn devoted himself especially to discovering some means of checking the disease in its incipient stages, its devastating effect being largely due to the fact that the symptoms have been allowed to develop unimpeded. Dr. Senn is said to have found some specific which strikes at the root of the malady to replace the copious doses of quinine which have been almost the sole medical agent used in the tropics.

Dr. Senn followed the course of Dr. Jameson and his raiders during the Boer war and studied the sturdy Dutch settlers who made such a vigorous stand against the British government in South Africa.

SEEK EDEN ON THE PACIFIC.

Self-Styled Adam Leads Band of Half Clad Followers.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—James F. Sharp, who says he is Adam, and a band of half clad followers numbering about 50, marched through the streets the other day from their abandoned camp outside the city. They are on their way to the Pacific coast. Sharp, as will be remembered, led a parade of nude persons through the streets here about a year ago, which resulted in several arrests and one of the band being sent to the asylum.

Sharp returned here a few weeks ago and established a camp east of town, where many of his followers went without clothing, under the belief that they were in the Garden of Eden. They were arrested time and time again, and fined. Sharp says that it was a case of persecution, and decided to go to the coast.

In the parade through the street were many little children, who had marched for eight miles without stopping, and were hardly able to walk. Covered wagons containing a dozen or more babies brought up the rear of the parade.

Woman a Hermit 20 Years.

Trenton, O.—Kate Zimmerman, of Frazer street, who has been living alone in one room, refusing to have anything to do with other persons for 20 years, will be visited by the health officers to-morrow. According to the police reports to-night, neighbors have complained. Charles Reigter takes her food in a basket, which she hauls up with a rope. It is believed the woman is a miser and that this accounts for her secrecy and strange manner of living.

EDGRAY OR THE BLACK HEIR

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, author of "A Peculiar People," "Levi Trooman, Or She Kept Her Word," etc.
(Written expressly for The Washington Bee.)

CHAPTER III.

ZELLA OVALTON'S RETURN.

Mr. Jones felt that it was his duty, as father of Edgray, to have an eye to all that his son did, while Ruby felt that she and her mother had been left out of something important which concerned her brother.

As the family were discussing some of their private affairs Ruby remarked that "it was so queer that Edgray had never shown any preference for a single girl."

"Myra Thom is an intelligent girl, and is considered very pretty. Then her folks are so well off. I am sure Edgray could make no better selection—and then she is one of our set."

"Yes, she is one of our set, and she is very affable," said Pearl, "but you must remember, Ruby, that we are only his sisters, and should not try to think for Edgray. I know better than you, and am prepared to say that in his own way and his own time he will let us know who is his best girl."

"It is time for us to dress now, if we expect to be in time for the reception at the Ovalton's this evening."

Ruby and Pearl left the room, and in a short time they, with Edgray, were wending their way to a swell reception, given in the honor of Zella Ovalton.

Zella had just returned from boarding school, where she had been for six years, except when she came home to spend one vacation during the summer season.

Mrs. Ovalton had worked hard to make it possible for her only child to be educated.

She owned their home, and by close application to her chosen occupation, dressmaking, she managed to keep the home unencumbered, and supply all the needs of Zella.

Mrs. Ovalton often said that if Zella's father had lived he would never have allowed her to go away to boarding school. She admitted that the public schools which Ruth, Pearl and Edgray attended were good, but she was afraid that Zella, being a favorite with her mates and teachers, would not become as brilliant at home as she would if sent away to school.

The beautiful home of Mrs. Ovalton was thronged with those invited to the reception to meet Zella, who had come home to remain.

The young men had discussed their plans, and each was hoping to be the fortunate one in capturing Zella Ovalton.

Dr. Stonely said that while he did not want to flatter himself he felt sure that Miss Ovalton would at least show him a preference over the others, because of his professional, as well as social, status.

Lawyer Rostre Ekil said that he was satisfied to take his chances on his good looks, for it was an acknowledged fact that he was the most handsome dark-skinned man for many miles around, and his ability as practitioner before the bar was an established success.

Every young man boasted of what he expected to be the cause of his successfully capturing this new acquisition to the social family except one.

This one had not forgotten the many little words which were spoken in early childhood. He had carefully guarded all, and only dared to make any reference to her when alone with his sister, in whom he had found a faithful, sympathizing friend.

Ruby could not comprehend the meaning of Pearl, as they descended the stairs to take their places among those who were to receive the invited guests. Said Pearl: "I hope Edgray will be himself tonight, and not try to be anybody else."

After all the guests had been presented to Zella the receiving party was permitted to mingle among them, and many of the home girls were as anxious to have the attention of certain gentlemen present as the young men were to worship at the shrine of Zella.

Zella had, indeed, developed into a charming young woman, and each young lady seemed not only willing but free to admit the fact.

By the manner of Zella to Pearl one never would have thought that two letters had passed between them every week for over five years. They had agreed that not one person, not even Ruby nor Edgray, should know of their close correspondence. Pearl had, during Zella's absence, kept her posted concerning everything which Edgray said or did.

Certainly Zella was very happy and contented to know that the girls called Edgray "queer" because he treated them all alike.

Myra Thom said that it would not take much for her to fall desperately in love with Ruby's brother. "But how can I?" said she, "he is courteous and accommodating to all the girls. He takes us all out driving, and treats us as

if we were his sisters. I do not believe he cares for anybody or anything but horses and how to deal with them. Myra and Ruby were the best girl friends, and whenever Ruby had an opportunity she would bring up some good quality of her friend, only to hear Edgray say he "thought, notwithstanding Myra went with Provost Lerkell, she, and in fact all the girls were very nice and sociable."

At the appointed time everybody went home, and quiet reigned supreme in the home of Mrs. Ovalton, and many were the conjectures of the gentlemen who had attended the reception.

Dr. Stonely was no wiser, and admitted that in his opinion Miss Ovalton had a secret which only time would reveal.

Rev. Trueman was very glad that Miss Ovalton had surprised so many by showing no preference for any on so short acquaintance, "but," said he, "bear in mind that the one who succeeds in winning her hand will be a man in every respect."

The reception which Mrs. Ovalton gave in the honor of her daughter was the beginning of a number of social functions in the honor of Miss Ovalton.

At all these entertainments Zella was as gracious and as generous to one as to another. All invitations to divine services, to go out driving or to attend places of amusement were treated with the same consideration by Zella.

A little rivalry sprang up in the midst of the girls as to who would be the bosom friend of Zella, except with Pearl, who was not at all disturbed, for she knew that the tie which bound her to Zella could not be easily broken.

Pearl's parents were intimate friends of the Ovalton family, and on many occasions they had not failed to express their desires as to the choice of Zella.

"Why, my dear Mrs. Ovalton," said Mr. Jones, "I have concluded that it is our duty to take a hand in this matter. We must first ascertain how Edgray and Zella feel toward each other. If things are not as we would like them to be we must take action. You see, young folks mean well, but there is nothing like having a guiding hand of their seniors. I have been butler in Mr. Goodman's home for years, and have had some knotty things to handle, and I have always conquered."

"The boys in town are already in love with her, and are bent, each one in his way, on winning her hand. Not that they are unworthy of her, but I am so anxious to have her wed Edgray, but I must try to keep my promise to her father, who now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking."

"I promised him that I would never let her suffer, but would see that she was always cared for properly. I loved her father as my own brother, and now that you have had her educated I feel that I have one duty to perform."

"When Zella and Edgray were mere tots they had a fondness for each other, and now all we have to do is to bring them in touch with each other again, and a renewal of their former affections will begin."

Mrs. Jones had listened attentively to all her husband had said, but she could not, however, see how they could interfere with a matter so delicate until Mr. Jones asked her if she had forgotten how he came into the possession of a ten-acre lot and his wife.

Mr. Jones needed a confidant, and his daughter Pearl was the one to help him. An excursion had been planned, as the annual outing of the lawyers, and as Pearl was averse to all kinds of excursions she did not prepare to go, but remained at home. Zella's mother had not been feeling well, but insisted on her daughter attending until a short while before the hour set for the departure.

Mrs. Ovalton was taken very ill, and Zella abandoned all idea of going.

Zella's home was between Mr. Goodman's and that of Mr. Jones, so it was very convenient for Mr. Jones to stop on his way to or from home, which he did frequently. Imagine his surprise on the morning of the excursion, when he called to see if Zella had gotten off in good shape to find that she had not gone, and that her mother was ill and the doctor had been called.

Zella told Mr. Jones that the doctor said her mother had been stricken with nervous prostration, but by being very careful the attack would not be of long standing. She also asked Mr. Jones to convey the news of her mother's sickness to his folks and send Pearl to stay with her.

Mr. Jones hurried on home in order that the request of Zella might be carried out.

Of course Mr. Jones regretted to know that Mrs. Ovalton was sick, and yet he was delighted to have a plausible excuse for throwing Pearl and Zella together, so that the former could study

the desires of the latter.
Mr. Jones told Pearl what he wanted her to do to renew the relation which had existed between Edgray and Zella in their childhood days.

(To be continued in our next.)

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TO GIRDL THE GLOBE

TWO ILLINOIS BOYS BEGIN LONG TRIP ON BICYCLES.

Expect to Be Gone Three Years on Journey—Will Celebrate New Year in Africa—Speak Five Foreign Languages.

St. Louis.—When George E. Holt and Lester R. Crenzt, of Moline, Ill., sailed for Liverpool the other day there was begun one of the most pretentious globe-girdling expeditions ever attempted. These two men propose to literally ride all over the face of earth on bicycles.

Time is no object in this long journey, and it is expected that not less than three years will be necessary.

The first stage of cycling will begin at Liverpool, from whence they expect to tour England and Scotland, crossing to Ireland, and proceeding southward to the coast, where they will sail for the continent. Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden will be the first countries visited in the order named. From Stockholm they will ride toward St. Petersburg, and from there they will turn southward and pass through Germany, France and Spain. They expect to celebrate New Year's Day of 1907 somewhere in the northern part of Africa, and if revolutionary troubles do not interfere will visit Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco.

That the journey will be no child's play is evidenced by the itinerary from Morocco. From here they will ride over the shifting sands of the great Sahara desert to Timbuctoo.

By this time another spring will have come, and the tourists will proceed northward to Sicily, thence up the Italian peninsula, and on up through Europe in a line parallel to that taken on its descent, making a turn eastward to take in Turkey and Greece; thence to Egypt, through the Holy Land and down to the Red sea, and cycling around the Indian peninsula, touching at Ceylon.

From there they intend to go to Malay, Turmen, Siam and Singapore. Sumatra and Borneo are the next stopping places. After studying conditions in the Philippine Islands, Japan will be seen, from whence the homeward journey will be undertaken, making a stop at Hawaii, and finally landing at San Francisco.

Crenzt and Holt will carry recommendations from the governors of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Oregon, Connecticut, Kansas and Florida, one of the most important of their credentials being from Hon. S. M. Culom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, which insures many favors being extended them by foreign consuls.

Speak Five Foreign Languages.

Both Crenzt and Holt are members of the National Geographical society, and carry letters to every society of importance in the world. They speak German, French, Swedish, Spanish and Italian fluently, so that they will have no linguistic troubles while in Europe. While making preparations for their journey in New York they joined the Roy Wheelmen, whose emblem they will wear, and which they will carry in lands here no cycling club's emblem has been carried before.

SHIP DRIFTED 3,000 MILES.

Derelict Deering Makes This Distance in 140 Days.

Norfolk, Va.—It is not surprising in maritime circles that the derelict schooner John S. Deering should have drifted to a point 1,000 miles west of Queenstown, Ireland, where she has been reported by the White Star liner Cevic.

The Deering was abandoned in a waterlogged condition off Cape Hatteras 140 days ago. Since then she has drifted 3,000 miles, and many a fine vessel has come within an ace of colliding with the obstruction at night, which would have meant disaster to the vessel striking the abandoned craft.

Ship men the world over have heard of the wreck of the Deering; how she fought a fine fight against the elements off the treacherous Carolina coast; how the crew held out against hope of being rescued and how finally they were taken off after suffering untold agonies. The Deering, lumberladen, was then left to her fate.

Like many of her class, the wreck has drifted with wind and tide and has been buffeted at the will of Boreas and Neptune. Capt. Clarke, of the Cevic, reports that the derelict was low in the water with only the stumps of the fore and mainmast standing. The wreck is directly in the track of navigation. With lumber in the Deering will drift for an indefinite period, unless destroyed.

that his holdings, \$41,000,000, was preferred stock, which under the plan of reorganization could be retired at any time. Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan had \$42,000,000 of the common, and this was a majority of the controlling power. The result was a compromise, as manifested in the organization of the Northern Securities company as a holding concern for the securities of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington systems.

The securities company subsequently was dissolved by decree of the supreme court of the United States, and the properties fell back to the control of the Hill-Morgan combination, but only after the Harriman interests had made many millions out of their connection with the enterprise.

Harriman seems to have an utter contempt for popular opinion. In manner he is brusque in the extreme. He shows intolerance of other people's opinion, and seems incapable of comprehending that any will but his own should govern in the carrying out of plans which may be under consideration. Possessed of a remarkable quickness of perception and a determination to have his own way, which has brooked no opposition, he has ridden rough-shod over the opinions and feelings of others who believed they had as much right to consideration as he. By so doing he has created hatred and enmity to an extent which few men could bear, but he has moved along apparently wholly indifferent to the whole affair.

Mr. Harriman is a small man, of slight build, narrow chested and delicate in appearance, but he is a whirlwind of energy in his work. He keeps busy a small army of stenographers. He is a very rapid thinker, and acts as rapidly as he thinks. He never sulks, he never swaggers, and has very few fads, though he is a lover of out-of-doors and insists that his children belong to nearly all of the open air clubs and societies about his country home.

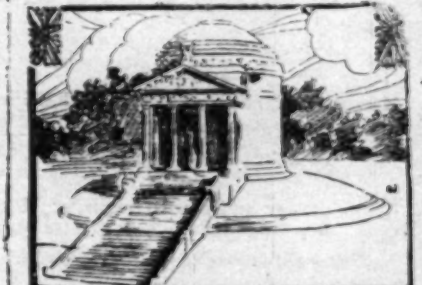
Mr. Harriman is wholly a self-made man. His father was a clergyman, and when the son began his active career it was as a clerk in a broker's office in Wall street. In that vicinity his career has been spent. There his great financial battles have been fought and his great financial triumphs won. There his latest surprise has been enacted and there his latest financial achievement is being canvassed with all the bitterness of criticism which most of his surprises have evoked.

TO DEDICATE MONUMENT.

Illinois Soldiers Will Witness Unveiling of Temple at Vicksburg.

Chicago.—In honor of the 38,000 Illinois soldiers who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg a 200,000 temple-monument will be dedicated in the National park at Vicksburg, on October 25, 26 and 27. The beautiful edifice is now completed with the exception of inserting the bronze tablets which will bear the names of the entire number of soldiers, from drummer boys to generals. Elaborate preparations are being made for the dedicatory services by the commission appointed by Gov. Deneen, of which Col. Charles R. E. Koch of Chicago is secretary. It is expected that Gov. Deneen, a large delegation of Grand Army men, and the entire First regiment of the Illinois national guard will be present at the unveiling.

Seventy-nine Illinois military organizations were represented before Vicksburg. Those from Chicago were: First and Third Board of Trade regiments; Seventy-second and One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois infantry; Chicago Mercantile battery; Taylor's Chicago battery; Rumsey's Chicago battery; Wood's Chicago battery;



Temple-Monument at Vicksburg.

Waterhouse's Chicago battery; Silver-sparre's Chicago battery; Sparstrom's Chicago battery; Bolton's Chicago battery; Company A, Fourth Illinois, Gen. Grant's bodyguard; Thielmann's Chicago cavalry.

Besides the temple seventy-nine regimental monuments and eighty-six regimental markers will be dedicated. The state appropriation was \$260,000. Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi and Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana have consented to speak at the dedication, as also has Gov. Deneen. The orator of the day will be W. J. Calhoun.

Pauper Insured for \$5,000.

A pauper lunatic belonging to the Haslingden union, who recently died, was found to be insured by seven different persons for amounts ranging up to \$5,000, but when asked to defray the cost of the burial the beneficiaries unanimously refused. The workhouse master stated that there were other men similarly insured in the workhouse.

A Monarch's Resource.

If the shah of Persia were to be deprived of his income he could still make sure of being one of the richest men in the world. He would only have to sell his ornaments, gems, and precious stones to become possessed of about \$35,000,000, the sum at which the magnificent collection is valued.

Cemetery for Deceased Canines in Fashionable Part of London



New York.—A paper of this city printed some pictures of the New York dogs' cemetery a short time ago. Here is a picture of the place where the pets of the well to do are buried in London.

It is a tiny plot of ground in the very heart of fashionable London, a remarkable bit of Hyde Park. It is not far from Kensington Gardens, but it is so hidden from the gaze of the vulgar that one looks in vain for it unless one inquires of the gatekeeper.

He directs you to the man in charge, an affable person in livery, who unlocks a little door to the right of the gate house and shows you in a smile, which implies both pity and amusement. But at last you are equal for all your trouble, for here is a miniature graveyard, where are buried pets of all kinds, from dogs and cats to birds and monkeys.

It occupies not much more space than the back yard of a city house, yet it has three avenues. Grass and flowers cover the graves, while monuments preserve the memory of these pampered darlings.

And the tributes on the headstones! They are in all degrees of tenderness, from "In loving memory of our Robbie" to the tragic announcement that with the death of Timmie "Sunshine has passed out of our lives."

DUKE DYING LIKE AN OUTCAST.

Otto of Austria, Once a German Court Favorite, Victim of Cancer.

Berlin.—The tragic fate of the Austrian Archduke Otto, who is dying of cancer, excites sympathy nowhere greater than at the German court, where he was formerly a great favorite.

Archduke Otto, who is now 41, is separated from the Austrian throne only by the aged reigning Emperor Francis Joseph and his own elder brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.



ARCHDUKE OTTO OF AUSTRIA. (Nobleman Who Has Been Overtaken by a Tragic Fate.)

whose children by hismorganatic marriage are debarred from the succession.

Archduke Otto during his earlier years enjoyed life with a reckless disregard to all proprieties. On one occasion he was riding in a rural district when he met a funeral procession. He compelled the bearers to deposit the coffin in the center of the road, whereupon he leaped over it on horseback and proceeded on his way rejoicing.

Soon after his marriage with Princess Maria Josepha, sister of the present king of Saxony, he was blind drunk in his own palace in the company of a score of dissipated young officers. When the revelry reached its height Otto exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if you would like to see how a royal princess of the blood looks in bed I will conduct you to my wife's room." They had almost reached the door when the archduke's own aid-de-camp drew his sword and said: "Your imperial highness will only go further over my dead body." Archduke Otto turned back from his design, but no credit was due him personally for so doing.

When a member of the Austrian parliament, Pernstorfer, denounced the archduke's proceedings in the reichsrath, Otto hired three ruffians who forced an entrance into Pernstorfer's house in broad daylight, gagged his servant and locked her up and then beat Pernstorfer himself almost to death.

More recently Otto, in a state of helpless drunkenness, appeared in a fashionable restaurant in Vienna wearing nothing but his officer's cap and a sword attached to a belt around his waist. A great Austrian nobleman who was present with his wife immediately complained to the emperor, who is said to have summoned his nephew and boxed his ears.

A terrible punishment overtook him at the age of 38, when cancer in the throat, due directly to the mode of life which he had led, made its appearance. Since then the archduke has been slowly dying. His sufferings during these three years have been appalling. He lives almost alone in a comparatively small residence not far from the Austro-German frontier. His wife never goes near him, nor are his two sons allowed to visit him.

SEARCH FOR GOLD IN EGYPT.

Several Exploration Expeditions Have Recently Been Made.

London.—Prominent among the features of the modern development of Egypt are the expeditions which have been undertaken to explore the ancient gold and precious stone workings which exist in the region between the Nile and the Red sea.

Ancient records tell us of the marvelous yield these workings afforded and several modern expeditions have been made to explore the various districts with a view to ascertaining whether they could be reopened with profit—some of the leading London engineering firms having taken part in the exploration. Remains of ancient villages and numberless abandoned mines have been found, together with stone grinding mills and mining implements, and assays made of the quartz and soil. The labor question presents little difficulty, as there are plenty of fellahs ready to work at a cheap rate.

Our illustration refers to an expedition to one of the best-known of the ancient mining districts in the Almaden valley, to the southeast of Assuan. These are stated to have been the mines worked by the early Egyptians and after them by the Romans and Arabs. Indeed, continuous records of mining can be traced from the earliest ages down to and including the Roman occupation of Egypt, from which time little or nothing is known until we reach the Mussulman epoch, when we are told by El Macrizi, the Arabian historian, that the Arabian Caliph Omayr was forced by the Egyptians to abandon working the mines over 1,000 years ago, at which time the were being actively worked.

El Macrizi relates that during the reign of Ahmed Benahmed ben Tugou, an Arabian chief, and a Syrian named Abou Abdul Haman Omayr, about 868 A. D. had with a large tribe worked these gold mines between the River Nile and the Red sea, and



Native Miners Sinking a Shaft.

states that there was marvelous activity in the districts between the River Nile and the heights of Assuan and Berber and the Red sea.

"I Love You" With Variations. A Danish paper compares "I love you" in many languages. Here are some of them: The Danish paper our only authority for their correctness: The Chinaman says, "To sei ni;" the Armenian, "Ge sirem es best;" the Arabian, very shortly, "Neb beek;" the Egyptian, similar, "Neb keb;" the Turk, "Sisi sevejerum;" the Hindoo, "Main tym ko pi karyn." But overwhelming is the declaration of love of an Eskimo, who tries to win the chosen one by the pleading word of the dainty little word, "Univigssaerndilunalerit jungnarsigujak."

"Rough on Rabbits" Ignited. The discovery has been made in New South Wales and Victoria were caused by phosphorus paste, laid out to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dried the sun's rays set fire to it.

Coffee and Cigars Free. In a dry goods store in Blackpool, England, is "a comfortable smoking room, where gentlemen accompanying ladies will find coffee and cigars free of charge."

STOLEN GOLD HIDDEN

BOOY OF ROBBERS BURIED IN HILLS OF COLORADO.

Sum of \$50,000 Taken from Express Car in 1893 by Bandits Among Rocks Near Cripple Creek—Secret of Cache Lost.

Youngstown, O.—Somewhere along the 100 miles of railroad which connects Cripple Creek and Florence, Colo., is cached a fortune in golden eagles. Among the rocks and boulders lies hidden \$50,000 in gold, and it is very probable that it will never be found unless some lucky hunter by chance discovers the cache where it is hidden the fortune.

In the summer of 1893 the money was taken from the safe of an express car by six masked train robbers. All of the robbers are now dead, and there is nothing to mark the hiding place of their ill-gotten wealth. The last of the robbers was a man by the name of Marks. On the day which he set to work the treasure he hid at his office in Cripple Creek from pneumonia. Marks and one other robber were the only men who knew the hiding place of the money. They carried it in canvas bags into the hills along the railroad tracks near the scene of the hold-up and buried it under the rocks, while their four confederates held the trainmen and express messengers at bay with their rifles.

The robbers planned to allow the money to remain hidden for several years, so that there could be no chance of their being discovered in passing. After the hold-up the six men separated, going to different parts of the country. Marks and the man who had assisted him in burying the gold remained in Cripple Creek together. Each feared the other and they watched each other like hawks to guard against any attempt to obtain the money. After two years had elapsed Marks had become a real estate man and a lawyer. The other man died a year after the hold-up.

The story of the hidden treasure is told by Mayor F. L. Baldwin, of this town, who obtained it from a half-breed Indian named Clark, while he was in Cripple Creek in 1897. No living person knew what had become of the stolen \$50,000 at the time Mayor Baldwin obtained the story but Clark.

The robbers had selected the year of 1897 to unearth the money and divide it. They were all to meet in Cripple Creek on May 25, when Marks and the other man who knew the hiding place were to get the gold and there was to be a division. None of the robbers arrived at the meeting point on the day selected. Days passed into weeks, and weeks into months, and the train robbers did not arrive.

Marks was the only living man who knew the hiding place and he knew that none of the other men had obtained the money. He felt that he was being watched by the other four men constantly and he lived in constant terror for months. He believed that the other men must be dead, and in October he decided that he would go and get the fortune himself. He needed someone to help him carry the gold and he told his story to Clark, who was a prospector at that time, reserving the important details and simply giving a general idea of the location of the hidden wealth.

A day was appointed. The men were to meet at the cabin of Marks, who lived alone, early one morning. When the morning came with it came a light fall of snow. Marks feared that they would be followed and could be tracked in the snow. He would not consent to take the chance. His limbs quaked with terror when he seemed near to obtaining the fortune which had been buried for four years. Clark described his terror as most abject. He thought that every man who looked at him and was a stranger was one of his robber confederates in the hold-up.

Another day was set when Marks and Clark were to go to the cache and obtain the money. It was destined that the robber was not to reap the reward of his four years' vigil over the treasure, for the night before the day appointed when the money was to be unearthed Marks was found in his office dead.

Shortly after Marks' death Clark told the story to Mayor Baldwin, who was at that time in Cripple Creek established as an attorney and enjoying the excitement of the early mining camp. With the death of Marks also passed away the secret of the hiding place of the money, for he left no chart, no papers of any kind by which the fortune could be located, and the gold stolen from the express safe 13 years ago still lies buried among the hills along the Florence & Cripple Creek railway.

Beard Is Eight Feet Long. Ortonville, Mich.—W. L. Gyles, of this place, is 53 years of age, and it is his proud boast that a razor has not touched his face in 20 years. During all this time his whiskers have continued to grow, and to-day they are a little over eight feet in length, about three feet of his remarkable hirsute adornment resting on the ground when he has his beard unfurled. The whiskers, however, occasion him little inconvenience, as he keeps them done up with hairpins under his chin except on rare occasions. As they are pinned in place for him at home and the process is an intricate and difficult one, he never lets his whiskers down outside of his own home circle, not because he isn't proud of the distinction he enjoys, but for the simple reason that he has not acquired the knack of getting his whiskers neatly back in place again.

SEEKS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Henry F. Cochems, Ex-College Athlete, After Republican Nomination.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A man who in his time has won great fame as a college athlete on football gridiron as well as in field events aspires to be a member of congress. Henry F. Cochems, now a lawyer practicing in this city, has declared he will make a fight for the coveted seat in the Fifth congressional district, backed by Senator La Follette. Cochems is remembered as the best all-around athlete at the University of Wisconsin. While at Wisconsin Cochems played half back on the varsity team two years. In



HENRY F. COCHEMS. (Ex-College Athlete Who Would Go to Congress.)

other university athletics Cochems was equally prominent.

While in the Harvard law school Cochems, according to the strength test, was the strongest man in the world. His test ran up to 1,766 points. Since his college days he has been closely identified in political life with the junior senator from Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette. In 1898, at the age of 23, he nominated Mr. La Follette for governor at the Republican state convention. In 1900 he again was a delegate to the convention which first nominated La Follette for governor.

In 1904, at the suggestion of Gov. La Follette, he was made secretary of the Republican state central committee. In the present canvass he is receiving the active support of the junior senator.

Cochems is the first man who ever completed the three-year law course at Harvard in two years. He is a splendid speaker, pleasing of address and forceful of argument. He is aided in his unique campaign by his two brothers—Karl, an opera singer, and Ed., a lawyer. The program of speeches, songs and strong man stunts the three brothers can put up is hard to beat.

Mr. Cochems, if sent to congress, would advocate a reform in the rules of the house. The committee on rules, he maintains, holds autocratic power and a member is helpless unless the committee gives him permission to speak. He would have the committee named by the house instead of by the speaker, thus making the committee look to the house for its instructions.

DANE'S TRIBUTE TO LATE KING

Silver Wreath from America to Be Placed on Tomb of Christian.

New York.—All the Danes residing in the United States have been called upon to contribute to a fund for a silver wreath to be sent to decorate the tomb of the late King Christian of Denmark, in the old cathedral of Roskilde. More than 6,000 subscribers all over the country responded to the call, which was for amounts not exceeding 25 cents, and as a result the



Silver Wreath, Gift of Danes in America.

committee has procured a handsome tribute in the shape of a solid silver wreath which cost about \$2,000.

As the beech is the national tree of Denmark, its leaf was chosen as the most appropriate to use in the design. In the center is the Danish coat of arms surmounted by the royal crown. A band of silver wound through the leaves bears the dates of King Christian's reign—1863-1906—the inscription in Danish, "Fra Dansk i Amerika," and the motto of King Christian, "Med Gud for Aero og Ret," which means "With God for honor and right." The wreath is two feet four inches in diameter and is made entirely of silver. It was designed by Fr. Rambusch, artist, and executed by P. Heister, jeweler, both of whom are Danish residents of New York city.

As the wreath has now been completed, it will be sent at once to the Danish ambassador in Washington, C. Bruhn. He will place it on the tomb of the king. This old church was finished in the eleventh century and is the resting place of all the kings and queens of Denmark from the beginning of the tenth century to the present day.

TO ERECT MONUMENT TO ABOLISH WRECK

\$10,000 MEMORIAL TO POCAHONTAS IS PLANNED.

Will Be Dedicated at Opening of Jamestown Exposition—Movement Begun by Descendants of Little Indian Maiden.

Washington.—Pocahontas is to have a monument. Her descendants—including all relatives of the two Harrisons, who have been presidents, Gouverneur Morris, the gifted writer; Mrs. Burton Harrison and the large and important Randolph, Cabell and Fairfax families of Virginia, not to mention many less well-known people in New England and other portions of the United States—have decided that the little Indian maiden deserves this recognition and have organized to raise \$10,000 to that end.

The monument, which will be dedicated when the Jamestown exhibition opens, will take the form of a simple Indian maiden dressed as Capt. John Smith describes Pocahontas and will be made by one of the great sculptors. On the tablets of the pedestal will be portrayed the principal events in which this plucky child played an heroic part.

Membership in the Pocahontas memorial association costs \$1 and is open to "all patriotic Americans." To be inscribed upon the rolls one needs only send the fee to Miss Mary Desha (of this city) and receive the handsome membership card bearing the picture of Pocahontas herewith reproduced.

One hundred and fifty descendants of Pocahontas have joined the society within the past few weeks.

Charles C. Grover, president the Riggs national bank, Washington, who is himself of Pocahontas line, lends solidly to the undertaking by acting as treasurer of the fund.

Pocahontas married John Rolfe in April, 1614, and it is through the daughter of this marriage that the



POCAHONTAS. (From a Portrait Painted in 1616 in England.)

"Descendants of Pocahontas" base their claim to fame as a first family. The story of how the life of Capt. John Smith was saved by this Indian girl is familiar to everybody.

After Smith sailed away to England Pocahontas was for several years never once seen at Jamestown. Then she was suddenly brought in a prisoner by Smith's successor, who had captured her (by barter of a copper kettle), to hold as permanent hostage for the future good behavior of her father. The scheme was successful, and during the four remaining years of Powhatan's life absolute peace reigned for the first time in the Virginia colony.

Pocahontas meanwhile was kindly treated in captivity, and at the suggestion of her new friends, took the name of Rebecca as a substitute for her Indian title.

When the Indian girl had been at the colony something less than a year she was betrothed to John Rolfe, a prosperous trader of good English family, who appears to have married her more from religious enthusiasm and political ambition than from love. As for Pocahontas, her consent to the marriage was obtained only after she had been told that her hero, Smith, was dead. Powhatan heartily approved of the alliance. Doubtless his avaricious soul gloated greatly over the increased possibility of blankets and grindstones.

For two years after the marriage the young couple were in Jamestown, Rolfe pursuing his planting (he was the first white man to cultivate tobacco for commercial purposes)—and his bride acquiring, with true Indian quickness, the ways of English women. That she must have done this to very good purpose is plain from the fact that when, in 1616, her husband took her to England for a visit, her behavior, even in court circles, was all that could be desired.

Matoaks is believed to have been the family name of Pocahontas, and many of her descendants today wear it proudly.

What Rain Will Do. In parts of Australia where the average yearly rainfall is not more than 10 inches, a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In the Argentine Republic, South America, the same area, with 34 inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Professional Bird Catcher. A professional bird-catcher is employed in Berlin, who keeps scientific and educational institutions supplied with birds' nests, and eggs, and he is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

TO ABOLISH WRECK

DEVICES INTENDED TO MAKE RAILROAD TRAVEL SAFER.

Inventions Recently Patented by an Indiana Man Which Are Hoped to Do Away Entirely with Present Despatching System.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Elmer E. Steiner, of Knightstown, has just patented two devices invented by him which he hopes will prevent many railroad accidents and make travel on trains much safer than it is at present.

Steiner's devices do away with the present despatching system and put in its stead an automatic system. He worked for two years on his inventions, and he thinks he has succeeded. He says his system has the following advantages:

It does away with all possibility of rear or head-on collisions, as each train crew knows at any time just where all the others are.

It is security against any train running into an open switch, as the register on each train shows whether the switch be open or closed.

It does away with telegraph operators, thus saving millions in salaries to the companies using it.

The system "cannot go to sleep at the instrument or the switch" and can work 24 hours a day without food, fatigue or pay.

Being purely mechanical, it is infallible, and cannot make a mistake or "misinterpret orders," and even if it could disaster would be impossible.

It does away with the necessity of making stops for any purpose except to take on or discharge passengers or freight.

"With the train reporting system," said Steiner, "a railroad may be equipped at regular intervals of any distance desired with stations in the track bed, each of these stations being connected by circuits of electric wires with the central office. Whenever a train passes over one of the stations it automatically registers the number of the train and the number of the station, so that the central dispatcher can tell at any moment just where any train is."

In addition, every switch on the line is equipped with stations, and the minute a train enters a siding the dispatcher will be notified by it by the automatic register of the number of the train. A switch is always registered open or closed, and if one is inadvertently left open the register will show it, and an approaching train can be advised of it from the central office."

With the intercommunicating system—his second device—attached, there is nothing left to be desired in a system of train despatching. By means of this system the central dispatcher may communicate order to an engineer, conductor or train crew, either while the train is standing still or moving, and in the same manner the crew can answer the orders. The system is so arranged that each train makes a constant circuit with the central office, and each train is constantly in a circuit with every other train on the same division. Thus one train crew can communicate with any other crew, and the register on one train will show just where every other train on the road is at any given time. An engineer can look at the register and tell long before he reaches it if a switch which the train is approaching is open or closed, and he knows at a glance just how far ahead or behind him is any other train, in whichever direction it may be going.

The system would do away entirely with telegraph operators at way stations, so far as delivering and receiving orders are concerned. It would even be possible for trains to run under this system without a despatcher, as each train would know at any time where other trains were located. This, of course, would be impracticable, as it would give free rein to train crews to run too much at will.

Power for the system is furnished by either storage batteries or dynamos. Once installed the system would be inexpensive, as the first cost would be the greatest. It is adaptable to electric roads as well as to steam railroads.

Steiner, who is a rural mail-carrier, first began to think of his invention two years ago when he heard railroad men on a train discuss the problem of railroad accidents and their prevention. He then resolved to use his mechanical talent and ability in that direction, and he hopes that he will soon see the results of his labor in general use.

Increase in Regular Army.

Washington.—The enlisted strength of the army is slightly increased in a general order issued at the war department. The strength of the different branches of the service will be as follows: Total number of enlisted men in cavalry, 12,240; artillery corps, 328; coast artillery, 12,298, and toped companies, 527; field artillery, 4,012; infantry, 24,480; engineers, 1,282; additional strength, 1,961, making a total enlistment in the line of the army of 58,128. To this is added for the staff departments 4,387, making a total of 62,515. The increase provides enough men so that each cavalry and infantry regiment may have a detachment of machine-gun experts.

He Was a Relic Hunter.

A man who was arrested for breaking into a house in Berlin made the excuse that he only wanted a pair of shoes belonging to a celebrated Russian pianist who was staying in the house. A collection of women's shoes, all neatly labeled and catalogued, was found in the room where he lived.

A RAILROAD WIZARD

E. H. HARRIMAN LEADING FIGURE IN THE RAILROAD WORLD.

Magnate Known as a Man of Surprises—Some Things He Has Done—His Rise from Post of Clerk in a Banker's Office.

New York.—E. H. Harriman, the central figure in the recent Wall street sensation caused by the declaration of dividends by directors of the Union & Southern Pacific roads, is a man of many surprises. Almost every act of his that has attracted more than passing attention since he appeared on the scene as a great railroad magnate has been attended with complete and intense surprise.

Indeed, Mr. Harriman's activities, as a railroad magnate transforming vast systems from a condition of bankruptcy to affluence, are themselves perhaps the greatest surprise of all. It was not until 1900 that Harriman cut any figure in the railroad world.

The most important railroad position that he had occupied up to that time was that of vice president of the Illinois Central railroad. This post he held for a time prior to the annual meeting of 1889, when he retired to



EDWARD H. HARRIMAN. (Central Figure in Recent Wall Street Sensation.)

devote himself to the banking and brokerage business, which previously had occupied his attention. He incidentally took up the handling of railroad securities, with which he had been intimately familiar from the very beginning of his active business career.

It was really in 1900, however, that the magnate's commanding force of character revealed itself. And from that time until now he has held a position of prominence, importance and influence has been second to few in the railroad and financial worlds. It was in 1900 that Mr. Harriman managed for syndicated interests that had purchased the Union Pacific, as it emerged from the hands of receivers, the purchase of the Southern Pacific, on terms that not only afforded the Union Pacific its direct outlet to the Pacific coast and the gulf, but gave the railroad control of the Morgan line of steamships, running between New York and New Orleans.

If it was a surprise that Harriman should be called to such a position, what he has accomplished since has been a still greater and more remarkable surprise. In these six years the physical condition of the whole of what is now known as the Harriman system—including the Union, Southern and Central Pacifics, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation companies—practically has been reconstructed and from "a streak of rust" has been transformed into a standard railroad, brought up to the highest condition of physical perfection and made capable of being operated after the latest and most approved methods of the day. The great Salt Lake in Utah has been bridged and other physical obstacles have been overcome the surmounting of which up to the time that Mr. Harriman took hold of them had been considered impossible. Much of the expense of making these physical improvements has been met out of the earnings of what before had been bankrupt properties incapable of paying fixed charges. They have now been made to earn, in addition to the amounts appropriated for these improvements, immense dividends for their stockholders.

One year after his purchase of the Southern Pacific Mr. Harriman gave the railroad and financial world a surprise great enough to throw them into a state of convulsion, and for a short time threatened almost universal collapse. In 1901 James J. Hill purchased the Burlington road for the Northern Pacific. Mr. Harriman thought that purchase threatened Union Pacific interests, and demanded that he be allowed to have a finger in the pie. He was brusquely refused. Before Mr. Hill or his associate, J. Pierpont Morgan, knew what was happening, Mr. Harriman was in the market purchasing control of the Northern Pacific with the result that on May 9, 1901, the price of the stock of that road soared to \$1,000 a share. Two days later Mr. Harriman announced that he owned a majority of Northern Pacific stock. Out of a total of \$155,000,000 he held shares of the par value of \$78,000,000. A comparison of notes, however, showed

SCENTS BURIED TREASURE.

Man Finds Mark of Vessel That May Have Held Gold.

Fort Worth, Tex.—While looking over his pasture in Reed county Mr. Dillard, who lives near Thorp Springs, was attracted by a mound of fresh earth. Upon investigation it was discovered that a hole had been dug and at the bottom was the imprint of some kind of a vessel that had been removed.

The place is particularly marked, the excavation being in the center of four roughly hewn stones, set in a square and sunk almost out of sight in the earth. A short distance from this square is another stone with a hatchet sketched on its surface, the edge of the hatchet blade pointing directly to the place where the excavation was made.

Mr. Dillard says he had often noticed the stones, but supposed they were simply an old landmark. The supposition is that the vessel contained money and the find may be connected with an old story that has been told in that section ever since it was first settled.

This story is that in the country between Comanche peak and Robinson creek a large quantity of gold had been buried by parties who on their return from the goldfields of California were attacked and killed by the Indians then infesting the country.

MONOPOLIES HIT BY DECISION.

Judge at Milwaukee Finds for Case Company in "Stacker" Suit.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Judge Seaman administered a blow to monopolies in restraint of trade in his decision the other day in favor of the J. I. Case company in the "wind stacker" case. The suit was brought by the Indiana Manufacturing company to recover royalties on a patent stacker. All thrashing machine makers have been compelled to pay royalties to the Indiana concern, which owns 200 patents. The Case company some time ago invented a stacker of its own and declined to continue the royalties.

Judge Seaman, in his decision, confined himself to the claim that the contract with the Indiana concern was in violation of the Sherman law. He held that the grant of a patent created a lawful monopoly, and continued:

"Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that the monopoly thus secured, to be immune from the anti-trust act, must be referable solely to the invention under the patent, and that a combination of licenses formed thereunder may create a monopoly which exceeds the legitimate scope of the patent privilege."

LOT OWNERS ARE DEEDLESS.

Millionaire Who Kept Accounts in Head Leaves Queer Tangle.

Webster City, Ia.—Since the death of George Wells, the eccentric Iowa millionaire, at his home in Grundy Center it develops that many of the business houses at Wellsburg, the thriving German town in Grundy county named after the millionaire, are built on lots for which the owners have no deeds except that which comes from verbal agreement and the fact of occupancy in peaceful possession for a number of years.

It appears that Mr. Wells had a great habit of deferring action in many of his deals, trades and transactions, that he disposed of lots, gave the buyer possession and stated that he would make a deed some day, being too busy to attend to the trivial work of executing the deed.

Mr. Wells carried his books in his head, so to speak, and many of his old-time friends took his word for many things, expecting, of course, to receive the deed in time, but realizing after the old man's death that they had no title to their property. A number of legal actions will be the outcome of the matter.

DETROIT HAS ARMLESS DOG.

Canine Freak Looks and Acts More Like a Kangaroo.

Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Ettie Rowe, who lives on Randolph street, has a curiosity in the shape of an "armless" dog. Gertie, as the dog is named, although Mrs. Rowe generally calls her "Baby," is a little more than two years old, and is one of a litter of five, two of which were born with no fore legs. The mate died of distemper in her youthful days, but Gertie is as healthy as any dog can be and more playful than most of the canine species. She is continually on the romp, hopping around on her hind legs like a kangaroo. When she is in a real big hurry she tries to run like the other dogs, and goes bumping along on her hind legs and breast in a most comical manner.

Gertie's mother was a pup, and her sire a terrier, but the terrier predominates in her disposition as well as her appearance. She was exhibited last fall at the Fenton and Pontiac fairs, and brought her owner a clear \$250. She is said to be the only freak of the kind in the country.

Kansas Town to Be Moved.

Topeka, Kan.—Ora J. Gould, founder of Englewood, Chicago, has begun the work of moving the town of Englewood, Clark county, one mile south of its present location. The Kansas town is in the center of Gould's 21,000-acre ranch and the quarter section on which it is located has a clouded title. It has a population of 450, and the new site of 240 acres is a gift of Mr. Gould, whose home is at Burlington, Iowa.

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SOCIETY OF BACHELORS

UNIQUE ILLINOIS ORGANIZATION
HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC.

Weddings Often Result from Reunions
—History of the Odd Organization
Which is Fourteen
Years Old.

Nokomis, Ill.—The famous bachelors' picnic was held the other day at this place, the home of the Illinois Bachelors' association. Nokomis claims no other distinction than that of being the birthplace of such a body and the devotees of the single life were feasted and entertained from sunrise until dark.

The bachelor's state is regarded in this community as the ideal life. Bachelors parade the principles of their cult to the world from the mecca of single blessedness. Hundreds came from all surrounding places within a radius of 50 miles.

Unmarried persons of both sexes attended by companies and battalions to aid in the beautification of bachelordom. A feature of the entertainment was a wedding ceremony performed before the assembly of skeptical celibates.

The history of the association dates back to Aug. 10, 1882, when a few forlorn and hopeless bachelors of Nokomis invited their fellow unfortunate to unite with them in a grand picnic, at which time new schemes for more successful attacks on the rapidly increasing ranks of unmarried young ladies were given out to the faithful.

Many marriages resulted in this reunion, and even the president of the order fell a victim to the charms of a fair enchantress.

The ranks became so depleted from this meeting that before another could be held it became necessary to reorganize the society, which was done. The reunions, held on Aug. 10, 1904, and on Aug. 16, 1905, were most successful.

Fully 20,000 people were in attendance at each of the gatherings, and unique programmes portraying the existence of a bachelor were successfully carried out.

On these occasions, as on previous ones, every member wore a yellow badge upon which was inscribed the motto of the order, "None that I love more than myself."

At the last reunion the prize of the oldest bachelor girl was awarded to a giddy young woman of 92 summers, who, in spite of her advanced age, failed to exhibit any signs of being afraid that she would lose out in the contest for a bachelor's heart and a happy home.

After the last two reunions an epidemic of weddings broke out. A matrimonial wave seemed to sweep through the ranks of the society and claimed for its victims many of its faithful officers, who tendered their resignations and became bachelors.

A number of bachelor girl clubs in central Illinois are the outgrowth of the bachelors' reunions. Prominent among them is the Hillsboro Bachelor Girls' club, of Hillsboro, which dates its organization back several years.

It is composed of wealthy, handsome, and talented young women of hillsboro, and all are members of prominent families in Montgomery county. Quite a friendship exists between the two associations, and several weddings between its members have resulted.

The present officers of the association are: C. P. Hamlin, president; G. D. Scott, first vice president; William W. Adden, second vice president; Fred W. Ernst, secretary, and George Helgerbrandt, treasurer.

USES A MILLION PENCILS.

Uncle Sam's Yearly Stationery Bill Shows Huge Sum of Trifles.

Washington.—The enormous quantities of supplies used by clerks in the nine executive departments here is forcibly illustrated by figures for the fiscal year ended June 30. It is shown that for the 12 months comprising the last fiscal year there were 1,117,442 lead pencils used. If manufactured uncut these would make a mammoth pencil 142 miles and 13 rods long. Placed side by side they would make a board walk 28 inches wide and seven miles long. According to the rules, each clerk is allowed one pencil every eight days.

The army of clerks used 68,676,288 sheets of paper, cut letter size, every year. These sheets placed side by side would cover a plot of 2,346 acres and have some left over.

The government last year purchased and distributed 4,371,840 pen points, buying more than 250,000 penholders in which to utilize them.

The clerks used 8,356 gallons of paste.

There were issued to the clerks 76,080 pints of black ink and 8,766 pints of red ink.

The government used 6,747 pounds of pins, which, according to count, run 24,752 to the pound. This makes an aggregate of 167,001,724 pins.

Rubber bands of all sizes were used to the number of 20,836,800.

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IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE
GO AND SEE THE OLD PLANTATION. YOU WILL LAUGH
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DON'T FORGET IT.
15TH AND H STREETS, N.

HORSE HAS PROPERTY

OWNS FINE GRASS PLOT IN FASHIONABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Equine Holds Interest in Valuable
New York Real Estate Where
He Can Graze at Will and
Live Life of Ease.

New York.—"My horse Dick I give and bequeath to my sisters, Agnes and Elizabeth Savage. It is my wish that they care for the horse as long as he lives."

As the result of the above provision contained in the will of George Savage, a plumber of Jersey City, who died on Sept. 17, 1889, Dick, a horse 23 years old, is living a life of ease and luxury. He is a property owner and holds a half interest in real estate.

Dick came into the possession of his master as a colt back in the 70s and for years he made daily tours of Jersey City in the shafts of a plumber's wagon. Mr. Savage was deeply attached to the animal, which developed unusual intelligence at an early age. He bought five lots at Baldwin avenue and Clifton place as Dick's exclusive pasture. As the years rolled by he disposed of three of the lots, but he reserved two for the horse's especial benefit.

"He's a good old boy," the plumber would often say, "and I don't propose that he shall ever want for a small portion of this earth where he can graze at will."

After the plumber's death his sisters placed a wire fence around Dick's lots and saw to it that every morning excepting in the winter he was led from his stable in the rear of their home at 518 Mercer street to his pasture.

Fine homes were built around the lots, which are within a stone's throw of the city hospital and the zealous eyes of many real estate speculators were turned to Dick's exclusive territory, but all overtures for the sale of the lots were turned down by the Misses Savage and the old horse grazes in supreme contentment. A few days ago the sisters were offered a good price for the lots, but they said that the land will not be in the market as long as Dick lives.

Dick raps with his forehoofs against the side of his stall every morning at six o'clock as a signal that he is ready for his breakfast. As soon as he gets it one of the sisters, Miss Elizabeth Savage, grooms him and washes him down with oil of citronella to keep the mosquitoes away.

Edna Brown, 13 years old, has become so attached to the old horse as a neighbor that she goes around every morning to see him safe in his lots and in the evening leads him back to his stall.

ALCOHOL LAW NOT ORIGINAL.

American Consuls Report on Denaturing Process Abroad.

Washington.—In view of the recent law of congress permitting the use of alcohol in the arts and industries free of tax the bureau of manufacturers of the department of commerce and labor has collated a number of reports of United States consulates on the denaturing processes, from which it appears that a similar law is in operation in Italy, France, Germany, Cuba, Belgium and other countries. Each of the countries named has its own particular process of denaturation.

Of particular interest is the report of Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of Marseilles, who says that the last word in regard to the industrial uses of alcohol has not yet been said nor does he anticipate that American expectations in regard to the general practicability of this fuel as a motive force are going to be at once realized. So imperfect does the French government regard the methods now in use for rendering alcohol unfit for consumption or of utilizing it as an illuminant that prizes have been offered to the person offering the most advantageous ideas on the subject. Nevertheless, the reports in the aggregate recognize the possibilities of denatured alcohol based on the trials already given it abroad.

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100 2-grain Quinine Pills, the
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25c Lyon's Tooth Powder... 14c

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full pint... 25c

25c Mennen's Talcum... 11c

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cum, pound can... 15c

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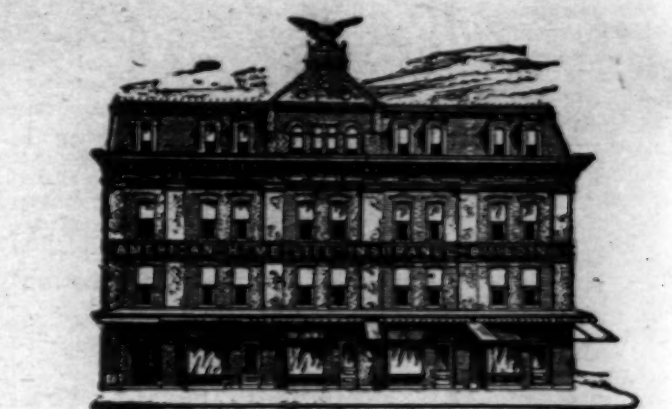
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